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Eastern Europe

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NELESCANU ADDRESSES ECOSOC ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

AU2914517 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0924 GMT 29 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 29/7/1978--During the debates of the UN Economic and Social Council on the activities of the transnational corporations, Romania's representative Theodor Nelescanu pointed in his speech to the need for intensified efforts of all states for the elaboration of a code of conduct which should govern the activity of these corporations. He said that the problem of the transnational corporations should be studied in the broader context of building a new international economic order. The UN commission for the transnational corporations, in charge of examining its activities of estimating them and drawing up documents for limiting their negative aspects, has to rely on steadily relating them to the commandments of the new order. In this context, Romania's representative referred to the need for correctly defining the notion of transnational corporation, which can in no way include the state societies jointly set up by the developing countries for mutual assistance in the development process.

Highlighting the achievements of the UN centre for the transnational corporations, the speaker said that this should intensify its efforts for founding an integrated system of information on the activity of these corporations, which has to lead to increasing the negotiation capacity of the developing countries in the relations with the transnational corporations. In the end, the Romanian representative was in support of adopting a resolution on the activity of the transnational corporations in southern Africa.

Romanian representative Ion Gorita pointed to the importance of the United Nations conference on technical cooperation among the developing countries, whose proceedings will start in the capital city of Argentina on August 30.

Speaking in the committee on programmes and coordination within the present ECOSOC session, the Romanian representative said that the conference to be held in Buenos Aires adds to a series of UN conferences of the major development questions. The conference is called, by the nature of questions, it is to approach and the recommendations to adopt, to give new dimensions and prospects to international economic cooperation. Hence, it is necessary--the Romanian delegate said--for the plan of action of the meeting in Buenos Aires to include specific recommendations and measures which can be carried into effect, to define the objectives and principles of technical cooperation among the developing countries, as also practical means for translating into life the recommendations covenanted.

The plan of action of the conference has to contribute to promoting new forms of cooperation among the developing countries: cooperation in production, setting up of joint companies, conclusion of long-term cooperation agreements and others.

Likewise, the plan of action will have to stimulate the exchange of information and contacts among the experts of the developing countries, by the organization of international meetings on subjects of interest for these countries as well. In this context, the Romanian delegate mentioned the resolution adopted at the 19th FAO conference, on Romania's initiative, concerning the organization, after the Buenos Aires conference, of a meeting of the developing countries on agriculture, food and fishery.

In conclusion, the Romanian representative expressed the conviction that, by its debates and recommendations, the Buenos Aires conference would make an outstanding contribution to expanding the cooperation among the developing countries.

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE COMMENTS ON 15TH ROUND OF TALKS

LD281840Y Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, July 28, CETEKA--The usefulness of the last round of the Vietnna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe testifies to the viability of the policy of peaceful coexistence and to the interest of European nations in its deepening, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ambassador Emil Keblusek told CETEKA here.

He said that the main positive feature of the 15th round is that the flexible and active course of the socialist countries make it possible for the delegations to bridge the gaps in the views of the two sides on the ways of solving many questions related to the preparation of an agreement.

This was possible thanks to the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland, for solving the question of reducing the levels of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Western delegations did not respond officially to the new proposals of the socialist countries but indicated that they represented a step forward, and that on certain crucial questions they meet the West halfway.

Both sides now agree that the reductions should apply to the ground forces of the direct participants in the talks, and that the Western states and the Warsaw Treaty countries should have 900,000 troops each after reduction.

The reduction of the ground forces of the United States and the Soviet Union should be commensurate to their level. There is also the agreement that the two powers will reduce their armaments in the first stage on a selective basis, Ambassador Keblusek explained.

The delegations also agree that ground troops are to be cut by all direct participants in the Vienna talks--in addition to the USSR and the United States also by Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, Great Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Canada.

Almost all the main elements of the future agreement are known today, Ambassador Keblusek said.

The ambassador pointed out that the 15th round of the Vienna talks was held at a time when the policy of peaceful coexistence was undergoing new tests, and when the reactionary forces in some Western countries were trying to impede the peaceful cooperation between states with differing social systems, and to obstruct the process of detente.

Yet at the Vienna talks, the first fruits were produced by the policy of the socialist countries also in the sphere of military relaxation, as it was reaffirmed recently by the leading representatives of the socialist countries.

He said that it is indispensable for the troop cuts agreement to ensure equality of all direct participants, to be in accordance with the principle of mutual obligations, and in no way to weaken the security of any of the participating countries.

The last round showed, however, that Western countries have not yet abandoned their attempts to obtain one-sided advantages at the cost of the security of the socialist countries.

The Vienna talks will resume at the end of September. Czechoslovakia hopes that the West will use the break for a thorough study of the new proposals of the socialist countries, put forward on June 8, and that it will appreciate the sincere effort of the socialist countries to find a compromise solution.

A constructive response of the West would make it possible to speed up the process of drawing up the concrete text of the agreement.

It would also bring nearer the day on which armed forces and armaments would be reduced on both sides.

Such an agreement would be beneficial especially now when the world public expresses concern at the attempts of reactionary forces to revive the cold war atmosphere and to escalate the arms race.

Progress at the Vienna talks would be the best answer to these tendencies, Ambassador Keblusek said.

ROMANIAN UN DELEGATE DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU2920035Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 29 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/7/1978--The disarmament committee, whose setting up was decided by the special session of the UN General Assembly, is to represent the multilateral single negotiation forum within the disarmament mechanism. A few basic principles aimed at on its setting up, bring into relief the different, more deomocratic character of the negotiation forum, stresses Ambassador Constantin Ene in an article on this theme printed in the latest issue of the Romanian weekly LUMEA.

Showing that this new body for multilateral negotiations is still in its building stage, the author writes: Consultations are being held at the United Nations and are different capitals about its prerogatives. As soon as it starts working in January 1979, the committee will have to see itself to the organization of its proceedings, the establishment of its procedure rules and its agenda, and to make specific its methods of work. For the committee to fulfill the mandate assigned to it, it will be highly important that utmost account be taken in its organization of the political spirit and conditions in which the special session final document was drafted and the decision to replace the current committee taken.

The first condition--the author writes--is of course that no decision on the operation of the new disarmament committee be taken before its inception de jure by all the states which are to accede to it and in keeping with the rules set by the special session. Then, as for the way in which its proceedings will actually be organized, it will be essential really to abide by the criteria that the special session placed at the core of the new committee, these criteria took into consideration to a greater extent the shortcomings of the former disarmament committee and the criticism levelled at it. This will have to be reflected both in the drafting of its own instruments of work like the internal procedure rules and its agenda and in the way of applying the afore-mentioned criteria into practice.

In this light, the disarmament committee will have rigorously to abide by several key demands from the very beginning. First, that its major target is to mobilize the political will of the states to the end of working out actual disarmament measures.

This process entails discussions, negotiations, submitting arguments and counter-arguments. If efficaciousness is pursued, all this must necessarily proceed within the organizational frame of the committee and through the participation in every stage of all its member-states as also of others which are concerned. This is the sole modality for the committee to succeed in fulfilling its mandate and in becoming a forum which draws the standpoints closer to each other and into harmony. It goes without saying that in order to prevent its activity from getting engulfed in a stalemate, the discussions will have to take place in parallel, in relevant bodies and to cover several areas which the UN General Assembly was decided top-ranking. Secondly, the pre-requisite must be observed that the negotiating body consists of independent and sovereign states, beyond any grouping. The principle that has prevailed at the special session and which will also be reflected in the election of the new states to become committee members is that of the sovereign equality of the states. Laid down in the UN Charter, this principle will have to be reflected in the way of drafting the procedure rules and the agenda which must take account of the criterion of strict observance of each and every state's interest and equal consideration to their proposals and standpoints. Thirdly, agreement must be reached from the very beginning, that decision-taking by consensus within the committee is not tantamount to any of its members' right to veto one proposal or another. The democratic procedure of consensus, successfully applied during the special session too, relies on regard for the interests and viewpoints of all the parties. That is why consensus means in fact a process in the course of which standpoints seemingly irreconcilable at first glance can be brought into agreement, consequent to concerted, patient and preserving efforts, if there is indeed the sincere desire to see headway made toward real disarmament.

Referring to the disarmament committee conference, the author writes: This last session of the DCC, at the end of which the committee will deposit its mandate at the UN General Assembly, could yet help the cause of disarmament provided that it would manage some progress with the important matters in its attention, matters since many years stalled awaiting for solutions that have been sought both outside and inside the committee. Unfortunately, the start does not however seem to hint to a session more successful now than those before.

LETTER ON AID CESSATION SENT TO PRC 29 JULY

OW300943Y Paris AFP in English 0939 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Vienna, July 30 (AFP)--Albania has denounced what it calls China's perfidious and hostile action in cutting off economic and military aid.

In a 60-page letter to the Chinese Central Committee and Government, the Albanian authorities listed their charges following a split between the two countries.

The letter, sent yesterday and released today by the Albanian Embassy in Vienna, said that when China ended aid on July 7, it extended ideological divergences to the relationship between the two states.

RAMIZ ALIA RECEIVES PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS

LD281750Y Tirana ATA in English 1625 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, July 28, ATA--Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the PLA, a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (Reconstructed), headed by the member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party, Carlos was for a visit in our country.

The member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Ramiz Alia received the delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (R) and had with it warm and fraternal talks in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The talks were characterized by the complete unity of thoughts for all problems discussed. Also present at the talks were the deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the Central Committee of the PLA, Gjylani Shenhu and other comrades.

The Portuguese friends visited the districts of Tirana, Gjirokaster, Sarande and Kruje, where they met with working people of the city and countryside and other party cadres, with whom they exchanged the experience of their struggle for cause of the revolution and socialism.

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (R) left our country. It was seen off at the airport by the secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Prokop Murra, the deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the Central Committee of the PLA, Gjylani Shehu and others.

LLESHI GREETS PERUVIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU271900Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti, president of the Republic of Peru:

On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as on my own behalf, it is my pleasure, on the occasion of the national holiday of Peru, the anniversary of the proclamation of independence, to send you cordial wishes for the happiness of the Peruvian people and the prosperity of their country.

BCP DAILY SCORES U.S. 'ANTI-SOVIET' CAMPAIGN

AU291454Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 29 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA)--Mr Nencho Khranov, foreign political observer of RABOTNICHESKO DELO expresses the view that the escalation of anti-Sovietism in the United States, which comes increasingly to the fore in the government policy, is a reflection of a broad and well-staged campaign of the reactionary forces. The commentator holds that the aim is to hit the process of international detente and to impose a new kind of "cold war" in the relations between states with different social systems. No matter how branded--as "Soviet military menace", "interference in Africa", or "human rights violations", its essence and objects are one and the same--antisocialism, anticommunism, reviving the hostility and suspicion of the fifties, freezing the Soviet-U.S. relations, discrediting the policy of peaceful co-existence.

According to Mr Khranov the lack of far-sightedness in initiatives hits back like a boomerang which will inflict political and economic damage on the United States themselves.

The commentary goes on that such a development of Soviet-American relations will step up the arms race and further complicate the international situation. And as far as anti-Sovietism is concerned, "it has never been a sign of political wisdom, but today more than ever it indicates short-sightedness and class narrow mindedness being a blunt tool on the international scene", the journalist concludes.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO HAVANA YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU281920Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 28 (BTA)--"I deeply believe, dear young friends. that the 11th world festival is to play a major role in strengthening the unity of the progressive and democratic young forces, is to demonstrate the political maturity of the younger generation and its responsibility for the future of mankind, is to reaffirm its will to live under peace, friendship and cooperation among peoples", reads in part the greetings message of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to the participants of the 11th Havana World Festival of Youth and Students.

It also expresses the conviction that the festival will help in reinforcing anti-imperialist solidarity of young people in their struggle for freedom and independence, for the doing away altogether of the shameful residual of colonialism, for the complete abolition of racism, apartheid and neocolonialism, for the transformation of international economic relations onto an equitable and democratic basis.

"It is for the first time that the representatives of world youth and students have chosen a venue outside the boundaries of the European Continent. Is it not symbolic that the strivings of the young people to live in peace and friendship are finding a fertile (?ground) for expressing in the first free territory of America, in the beautiful and hospitable capital of fraternal socialist Cuba", the greetings goes on.

Dwelling on the living conditions which are ensured for the younger generation of Bulgaria, mentioning the wide and real political rights and freedoms, including the right to education free of charge and the possibility to develop oneself in all spheres of life, the greetings message points out that at the same time, loyal to the international traditions of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian youth staff [words indistinct] with all young people in the world who unite themselves for struggle against imperialism and war, for peace and friendship between peoples.

The message of greetings reveals the consistent, and constructive foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist community countries, the efforts of all the progressive-minded and democratic forces in the world at promoting the process of detente, at asserting the principles of peaceful co-existence in relations between states with different social systems. "Unfortunately", the greetings read on, "the development of this process proceeds in the dangerous co-existence with the arms race, which certain imperialist circles incessantly step up by sophisticating and stockpiling mass destruction weapons, and with reactionary preaches about the inavoidability of war".

It is also mentioned that in the wake of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, the young people all over the world should take up as the behest of our time the manifestation once again and in a most firm and insistent manner of their will to live in a world free of weapons".

The message of greetings winds up by underlining that according to her capacity and possibilities, Bulgaria is making every effort to safeguard peace, to strengthen the ties of goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 30 JULY

AU301925Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, arrived today in Bulgaria on an official and friendly visit.

This visit will no doubt give a new and strong impetus to developing the fraternal Bulgarian-Cuban relations and the comprehensive strengthening of the indestructible relations connecting our peoples and countries.

DPRK ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS 28 JULY

AU281420Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The DPRK delegation led by Kong Chin-tae, vice president of the DPRK Administrative Council and chairman of the Korean side of the Bulgarian-Korean consultative commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, left Bulgaria today.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the consultative commission.

BLAGOEVGRAD YOUTH MARK LLINDEN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

AU292030Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The youth of Blagoevgrad Okrug and many guests from the country gathered tonight at the Predel site for a large meeting marking the 75th anniversary of the Llinden Transfiguration Day uprising. Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug Party Committee, and other okrug and city leaders attended the meeting.

Nikolay Dobrev, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug Komsomol Committee, gave a speech on the heroes who perished in the struggle for the freedom of the motherland.

A greetings telegram was sent to the BCP Central Committee, in which the young people of the Pirin area expressed their selfless support for the party's policy as well as their desire to be worthy in their works and creative activity of the cause of the men of Llinden and the heroes who perished in the anti-fascist war.

Following this, a festive military exercise in honor of those who have fallen for the People's freedom was held.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION GREETS KUBADINSKI--Today a delegation from Shumen Okrug led by Georgi Nachev, first secretary of the Shumen Okrug BCP organization, visited Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and greeted him on his 60th birthday and his Hero of Socialist Labor award. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU]

TOURIST AGREEMENT WITH FRG--Sofia, July 27 (BTA)--An agreement was signed yesterday in Varna between "Balkantourist" state agency and "Neckermann und Reisen" tourist firm in the FRG and the Netherlands for 1979. Business relations with this firm have been active over the last ten years. For this period of time "Neckermann" has sent more than 200,000 tourists to Bulgaria, and this summer the firm organized travel facilities for some 30,000 people holidaymaking here. The new agreement provides for a 30 percent increase in the number of tourists coming here in 1979. [Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU]

ESPERANTISTS' CONGRESS OPENS--The 65th Esperantists Congress opened today in Varna. Some 4,500 delegates and guests from 50 countries are taking part in the congress. Petur Tanchev, State Council deputy chairman, greeted the participants on behalf of the Bulgarian Government. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Jul 78 AU]

COOPERATION WITH NOVOSTI--A cooperation agreement between the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the editorial staff of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship journal and the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY has been signed in Sofia by Karlo Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the All-National Committee; Angel Todorov, editor in chief of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship journal; and Igor Medvedev, deputy chairman of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY. "This agreement provides for cooperation and broader exchange of information on the achievements of the fraternal countries in the building of socialism and communism. The stipulations of this agreement are based on the goals and tasks defined by the Budapest conference of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers parties in the socialist countries on perfecting the propaganda and realistic socialism, as well as on strengthening the unity of the countries of the socialist community." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU]

CSSR DELEGATION MEETS KUBADINSKI--Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, today received a CSSR National Front delegation led by Tomas Travnicek, first deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee. Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgarian, also attended the cordial and friendly talks. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU]

YORDANOV ATTENDS CONFERENCE--A conference on assessing the competition campaign connected with the plan fulfillment in Sofia was held today. "Georgi Yordanov, first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, attended the conference, and in his speech he touched on certain shortcomings allowed to occur during the past period. He also pointed out the correct ways for resolving these shortcoming and emphasized some particularly important points in the work of the Sofia City Party Committee connected with the fulfillment of the plan during the second half of 1978." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU]

RUDE PRAVO ALLEGES U.S. ESPIONAGE UNDERTAKINGS

LD291615Y Prague CTK in English 0945 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 29, CETEKA--Some of the practices of the U.S. espionage services, under the cloak of scientific cooperation or even under the protection of diplomatic immunity, were described in today's RUDE PRAVO.

A Czechoslovak national, Otakar Nadhera, has come into contact with a U.S. mycologist, Kent Knight, who was in Czechoslovakia on a study sojourn.

Knight and Ford Hellman from the U.S. Embassy in Prague tried to obtain from Nadhera classified information.

Nadhera proved in the decisive moment that he is an honest citizen of his socialist homeland and reported the two Americans to Czechoslovak security bodies. There was incontrovertible evidence of their activities in the form of detailed written instructions, ingeniously made collection points, invisible supplies and large sums of money.

"What also remained was the irrefutable fact that particularly those people overseas who present themselves as almost the only "protectors" of the human rights as spelled out in the Final Act signed at the Helsinki conference, and who are unflaggingly trying to 'instruct' all the socialist countries in this respect, shamelessly and flagrantly trample these agreements."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT HUSAK'S ACTIVITIES

Returns From USSR Visit

LD301733Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today returned from vacation, which he spent in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Greets Security College Graduates

LD282158Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 28, CETEKA--Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent today a message of congratulations to the first graduates of the National Security College in Prague.

The graduation ceremony was attended by a delegation of the Communist Party Central Committee headed by Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina.

Gustav Husak appreciated in his message the constant rising of the professional and political standard of the members of the national security forces, he expressed the conviction that the graduates of the National Security College will carry out responsibly all the tasks of the security policy of the communist party and the socialist state.

Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina spoke of the recent achievements of the security services, and stressed that the crime rate dropped by 15 percent, and that by political measures the activities of domestic reaction were (?prevented) and more effective control was established over the activities of hostile intelligence services.

He said that the most important task of the national security forces is to protect the Czechoslovak economy, because the main political struggle is being fought in this sphere.

Minister Obzina also spoke of this year's anniversaries, and said that the past ten years confirmed the inevitability of the internationalist help to Czechoslovakia by the fraternal socialist countries in 1968.

Also those who did not understand it then, or were misled, have come to realize this. They were convinced not by words but by the achievements of socialist construction. "We are glad that an overwhelming majority of them are again actively and honestly taking part in our common endeavour."

The minister disclosed that by 1995, 40 percent of the national security personnel will have complete college education.

ACTIVITIES OF LENART-LED DELEGATION IN CUBA REPORTED

Meets With Fidel Castro

LD282200Y Prague CTK in English 2106 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana, July 28, CETEKA --The visiting Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member Jozef Lenart was received by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the State Council.

Attends Opening of Youth Exhibition

LD282201Y Prague CTK in English 2111 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana, July 28, CETEKA--An exhibition "Youth of Socialist Czechoslovakia" was opened here today in the Czechoslovak cultural and information centre here. The opening ceremony was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who heads a Czechoslovak party and government delegation to the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks and to the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. The exhibition was opened by Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER SIPASEUT ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD302042Y Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 30, CETEKA--Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut arrived here today for a four-day official friendly visit at the invitation of Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The purpose of the visit is further deepening of the successfully expanding relations between the two fraternal countries.

AFGHAN MINISTER GREETS CHNOUPEK ON ANNIVERSARY

LD281756Y Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 28, CETEKA--Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin has sent a personal letter to Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

BILAK RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH OFFICIAL 28 JULY

LD281424Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Ahmad Diyab, chairman of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and member of the Regional Command of the Ba'th Party. In a cordial and friendly talk they exchanged information on present cooperation between the two countries and on possibilities for its further development.

DAILY URGES STRICTER APPROACH TO CURBING BRIBERY

AU281130Y Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 26 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Miroslav Pavel commentary: "Apathy Is Out of Place"]

[Excerpt] More effective prosecution of bribery--this socially dangerous behaviour--has been rendered difficulty by the fact that the investigating and court bodies come across these punishable offenses and misdemeanors infrequently at best. The reason for this is that both those giving and those accepting bribes have an identical interest: they are equally at odds with the law and want to keep their "secret" to themselves. A certain solution to this problem--as emerged from a recent session of the Slovak National Council's Constitutional-Legal Committee--would be a more extensive utilization principle of effective remorse [plea-bargaining]. This makes it possible for a person who has paid a bribe because it was demanded from him to go unpunished, if, at the same time as promising the bribe, he reports the entire affair to the prosecutor or to the police.

There is extensive scope for bribery in the most diverse shortcomings in trade and services. Almost always someone can be found who will exploit them to his advantage. By far the most serious here, however, is certain apathy displayed by the public toward bribes. It seems as if a very malignant belief is gaining ground, to the effect that bribes are a necessary evil which cannot be avoided. This manifests itself, among other things, in the fact that attempts to win favors through bribes have in some cases found their way into the dealings between socialist enterprises.

In addition to a systematic elemination of the economic causes which lead to bribery, we must, in the interest of our socialist society's further healthy development, consistently struggle against bribery--beginning with systematic ideological and political work, and ending with more severe legal prosecution of those who deserve it. This is a phenomenon, which--like all other petit bourgeois phenomena--has no place in socialism.

HONECKER RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT 29 JULY

LD291323Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1256 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker, has ended his stay in the Soviet Union. He arrived back in the GDR today.

MORE ON HAGER-LED DELEGATION'S CUBAN VISIT

Meets World Games Delegates

LD282026Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana--(ADN correspondent)--Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was cordially welcomed as a guest at the festival quarters of the GDR delegation on the morning of the opening day of the 11th world festival games. At an assembly of the 750 delegation members, he expressed the certainty that the GDR delegates will make a worthy contribution to the success of the world festival games. The Havana event will give new impulses for deepening the friendship between the GDR and Cuba, as well as for further development of socialism in the GDR, Kurt Hager said.

Received by Castro

LD292230Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana--ADN correspondent--Fidel Castro, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of Cuba, received, in Havana on Friday, the GDR party and state delegation under Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. During the extremely cordial and sincere conversation, the delegation reported its impressions of the ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks and the opening of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. The two sides discussed the state of relations between the GDR and Cuba and possibilities for developing them. Fidel Castro asked that his most cordial greetings and best wishes be conveyed to Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the other Politburo members.

On the same day, Kurt Hager met Armando Hart, political member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of culture. The two men had a comradely exchange of views on cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the fields of culture and science.

Returns to GDR

LD301210Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1117 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana--The GDR party and state delegation led by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of State, ended its visit to Cuba over the weekend and returned home. The delegation attended the festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks and the opening of the 11th World Festival.

It was cordially seen off at the Jose Marti Airport by Blas Roca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cuba, and by other personalities.

KRENZ MEETS WITH KOMSOMOL COUNTERPARTS IN HAVANA

LD301922Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Havana--The activities of numerous festival delegates from the GDR continued to be dominated this weekend by various friendship meetings. The highlight on Sunday was the meeting with members of the Leninist Komsomol. Present at this, as during cordial meetings with other guests, were Egon Krenz, first secretary, and other secretaries of the FDJ Central Council. Friendship meetings have been held with young people from Angola, Mozambique, the PDRY, the PLO, Finland and other delegations. In the Soviet festival club in the western part of Havana, the GDR delegation, led by First Secretary of the FDJ Central Council Egon Krenz, was cordially welcomed by Boris Pastuchov, first secretary of the Leninist Komsomol Central Committee. Boris Pastuchov recalled the world festival in Berlin. It had been prerequisite to bringing the festival to the American Continent. Egon Krenz praised the Komsomol's great contribution in developing the international youth movement and in consolidating friendship between the GDR and Soviet Union. New impulses had emerged for the common course of the two countries from the recent meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, he stressed.

USSR EMBASSY IN GDR REJECTS WESTERN PROTEST

LD2815266Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Inadmissible Interference Rejected-- Press Release by the USSR Embassy in the GDR"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--In connection with reports disseminated in the West Berlin press about a "protest" by the military administrations of the three powers in West Berlin, on the occasion of the sentencing of a certain N. Hebner by a GDR court, the USSR Embassy in the GDR considers it necessary to point out that the attempt by the representative of the Western military administration to make such a demarche was decisively and categorically rejected. It was pointed out that any intention by the Western side to interfere in the affairs of the GDR which, as everyone knows, exercises sovereign power over the whole of its territory, was illegal. The representative of the Soviet Embassy refused to discuss with the Western military administrations any questions which fall within the responsibility of the GDR and described the actions of the Western military authorities, whose rights and responsibilities are limited merely to West Berlin, as inadmissible.

MORE ON FELFE'S ACTIVITIES AT HALLE SPARTAKIAD

LD282020Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Halle--The heads of the foreign delegations which are to participate in the Third GST Military Spartakiad in Halle were received today by Werner Felfe, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Halle Bezirk Executive.

He briefed the guests from five fraternal countries on the many activities of the workers of Halle Bezirk in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The friendly meeting was attended by Lt Gen (Afanasi Schilin) (USSR); Div Gen Waclaw Jagas (Poland); Lt Gen Vaclav Horacek (CSSR); Maj Gen Lajos Kiss (Hungary); Lt Gen Dimitr Popov (Bulgaria); and by Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the GST Central Executive Committee.

BOMB ATTACK ON BORDER INSTALLATIONS PROTESTED

LD281742Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A bomb attack on frontier security installations of the GDR was perpetrated on Wednesday from the territory of the FRG at the GDR-FRG state border west of Gaisa, Bad Salzungen Kreis in Suhl Bezirk. This seriously endangered GDR citizens.

On Friday, the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs resolutely protested to the permanent representative of the FRG in the GDR against the violation of the state frontier and the attack on GDR installations.

It was pointed out that the GDR Government has repeatedly requested the FRG Government to put a stop to the criminal acts against the GDR state frontier.

The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressly demands that the FRG Government take all necessary steps to prevent attacks on the GDR state frontier in future. The expectation was expressed that the perpetrators of this attack will be brought to justice.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS ON DISARMAMENT NEEDS

LD282046Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The UN special session on disarmament questions represents an important contribution to the fight for continuing the process of detente through effective measures on arms limitation and disarmament. This is stressed in a report of the GDR Foreign Ministry to the People's Chamber, whose Committee for Foreign Affairs has met under the chairmanship of Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member.

The report also states that the objective now is to mobilize all forces, on the basis of achieved results, for implementation of the far-reaching proposals concerning cessation of the arms race, particularly prohibition of the neutron weapon, as proposed by the USSR and the other socialist states. The committee underlined the urgent need for this task in view of the dangerous resolutions adopted by the Washington NATO Council meeting, which are aggravating the international situation.

The committee also discussed the results of the visit by the Libyan head of state, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to the GDR.

CARTER'S HARDLINE POLICY TERMED UNCONTROLLABLE BLACKMAIL

LD281138Y Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Station Commentary]

[Text] In Washington the State Department has announced that the Carter administration will restrict official contacts with the Soviet Union to a minimum. The Radio Budapest newsroom comments:

Earlier President Carter had canceled the trips of two top-level American delegations to the Soviet Union. Now it has been announced that the United States would decrease official relations with the Soviet Union to a minimum.

These are unparalleled events in the history of the process of detente not only because detente meant a gradual expansion of relations but because with these measures President Carter obviously intends to openly interfere in Soviet domestic affairs. However, detente has very precisely been based on the recognition by the West that it cannot change or modify the social structure of the socialist countries.

Rather surprisingly, President Carter seems to consider it as some sort of personal attack that some Soviet citizens have been condemned in the Soviet Union for their anti-Soviet activities, and, contrary to diplomatic activity and custom, President Carter has virtually placed the dissidents under his own protection and tried to put pressure on the Soviet courts, although he should have known from the very start that this was unlikely to succeed. When the Soviet Union did not give in to the pressure, President Carter considered this to be a blow to his prestige.

This obviously follows from the opinion polls in the United States which indicated that many Americans considered that Mr Carter is following a zigzag policy, which probably explains why Mr Carter reacted more vehemently than before in his attempts to put pressure on the Soviet Union. But, as demonstrated on previous occasions, the Soviet Union is unlikely to be swayed by such attitudes. Thus, in the final analysis, President Carter's maneuvers place him in an increasingly difficult situation and under more pressure in Washington.

In this respect, it would be logical for this game to be played out only if the United States was able to force its will on the Soviet Union through military force. However, Washington is unable to do this, which leads us back to the basic issue of detente: namely the fact that there is no reasonable alternative to detente.

President Carter's hardline policy, involving what can be termed blackmail, is characterized by two things: it is slipping out of the control of its initiator, the Washington administration and, on the other hand, since it cannot be endlessly increased, it can only lead to a deterioration in the international atmosphere, which explains why some of President Carter's West European allies, and even certain eminent members of his own administration, see few advantages in the policy he has adopted.

U.S. ANTI-SOVIET MEASURES TERMED INEFFECTIVE 'BIDDING'

LD292308Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI)--The Saturday edition of NEPSZABADSAG comments [on] the recent anti-Soviet measures of the American Government under the title "Bidding."

"Where shall this peculiar bidding--prompted by Brzezinski and Jackson--finally end? One may ask now when the American Senate wants to revive cold-war regulations restricting the entrance of communist party members into the country", writes the Budapest paper, adding:

"The concern caused by the contingency that the United States Government may be acting under the pressure of certain interest groups who proportionately increase their demands with every concession granted by the White House, is topped by the anxiety alone that perhaps the administration is fleeing ahead to outrun these people, because nobody ever has managed to overtake the right side from the right..."

"It is also true that the Soviet court awards serve the pretext to the present measures, and the Shcharanskiy affair in the first place. However, it makes one reflect: The American steps testify not the claim that Shcharanskiy, who was sentenced for seditious acts, had nothing to do with the Americans. They much rather confirm how painfully some Washington circles were affected by the revelation of such elements who were carried by their strong anti-Soviet feelings as far as entering the service of foreign intelligence agencies", says the Budapest paper emphasizing also:

"Considering the international weight of Soviet-American relations it is obvious that Washington is making such anti-detente steps which endanger not the bilateral contacts alone; and this means no less than the United States is exposing the East-West relations to a breaking test...the attempts to interfere in other states' internal affairs, the [word indistinct] propaganda drives, and the abuse of business deals for political pressure are bids that have always been doomed to failure in the face of the Soviet Union. Those who really promote detente look on these endeavours with genuine incomprehension and condemn them", concludes the NEPSZABADSAG article.

KADAR ADDRESSES HAVANA YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD290952Y Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 28, (MTI)--Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, made an address to participants of the 11th World Conference of Youth and Students Festival.

In his address, Janos Kadar greets all the participants of the 11th World Youth and Students' Festival in Havana on behalf of the leading organs of the Hungarian People's Republic, and of the whole Hungarian people. He sends good wishes to the hosts of the festival, to the leaders, heroic people and youth of Cuba building socialism.

"The 3-decade history of the festival proves that the world's progressive youth is struggling by joint determination and firm will for an improvement of the fate of mankind. Today's youth is proceeding on the right path when it is continuing the fight of the predecessors in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship", says the message. "The preservation of peace, the ending of the armaments race and the promotion of the cause of disarmament are in the interest of every people thinking soberly, irrespective of his nationality, of the colour of his skin and religious conviction. Likewise, it is in the interest of the world's peoples that national oppression and exploitation should cease in the world and that the just cause of those struggling for freedom, independence and rights should be victorious. The solution to these big questions is with right taking up the attention of world's youth, the responsibility and readiness for action of which contribute to bringing about for the present and future generations a freer, happier life free of war and fear.

Further, Janos Kadar pointed out "that the Cuban festival reveals convincingly the international unity and responsibility for mankind's fate of the world's youth. The youth of the socialist Hungary has committed itself in favour of these noble targets and takes its share of the struggle for realizing them. The delegation of young Hungarians takes part in the meeting in this spirit."

In conclusion, the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee expressed the conviction that "the 11th World Conference of Youth and Students' festival will fulfil its mission with success, will continue to strengthen the unity of the forces fighting for peace and social progress in the struggle waged against capitalist exploitation, imperialist colonization and neocolonization. A good condition is provided for the work by the fact that the Cuban people and youth, building socialism and backing by actions the cause of progress and people's friendship, are staging the festival."

"I wish that this festival should foster the friendship and reciprocal understanding between world's youth and should contribute to strengthening the peaceful cooperation between the peoples", concludes Janos Kadar's address of greetings.

KADAR RETURNS FROM VISIT TO USSR

LD301738Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has arrived home from the USSR. In the Crimea he met with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Fraternal Soviet Party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Janos Kadar was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Aczel and Miklos Ovari, members of the Politburo.

KALLAI OPENS EUROPEAN SECURITY MEETING IN BUDAPEST

LD281400Y Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 28, (MTI)--The Hungarian National Committee of European Security and Cooperation held a festive meeting Friday in the Hunter Hall of parliament building, to mark the forthcoming third anniversary of signing the Helsinki Final Act. The meeting was opened by Gyula Kallai, president of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council and the Hungarian National Committee of European Security and Cooperation. The presidium included Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and Janos Berecz, department head at the HSWP CC.

Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly, is to give an account of the current situation in European security and cooperation and outline the prospects. The meeting will also be addressed by Aleksey P. Shitikov, chairman of the Federal Council of the Supreme Soviet and head of the Soviet delegation attending the meeting in Budapest.

USSR'S SHITIKOV ADDRESSES CSCE COMMISSION SESSION

LD282236Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Hungarian Commission for European Security and Cooperation held a festive session Friday morning at the parliament building in Budapest on the occasion of the approaching third anniversary of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the subsequent signing of the Final Act.

The session was attended by Aleksey P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR's Supreme Soviet and head of the Soviet Commission for European Security and Cooperation, who is currently visiting Hungary at the head of a delegation. Also present at the meeting were the members of the Soviet delegation.

Aleksey Pavlovich Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, began his address with a terrifying set of statistics. (?Jean-Jacques Verbel), a Swiss historian, has estimated, Shitikov said, that during the course of the 5,500-year history of mankind there have been only 392 years of peace on earth. Some 14,513 wars have been waged, of which more than half have taken place in Europe. The scientist also estimated that 3 million Europeans died in wars during the 17th Century, 5 million during the 18th Century and 5 million more in the 19th Century. Some 60 states and 80 percent of the world's population took part in World War II, and how many people died? Well, the figures are well known.

Peace is, therefore, the 5,000-year-old endeavor of mankind, and the prevention of war and the arms race calls for more and more responsibility because man can create ever more destructive weapons. For this reason, disarmament is a task of prime importance, said Shitikov, because if there is no substantive advance in the sphere of military detente, this will threaten the success we have achieved in the area of political detente over the last few years. Even though the threat of the outbreak of another world war has decreased, it has not ceased altogether, and at the same time the arms race is continuing, even increasing.

The Soviet speaker also appraised developments since Helsinki with satisfaction. The agreements reached are, on the whole, on the way to being realized. He listed the measures taken in the USSR in accordance with the clauses in the final document, including improving the working conditions of foreign journalists and securing travel on the basis of contacts between relatives and others, including marriage to foreign nationals. The importation of foreign periodicals has been expanding in the USSR and serious work is being done to broaden exchange programs in the spheres of film, the theater and book publishing as well as improving the teaching of foreign languages.

Shitikov Statement on Departure

LD310855Y Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI)--The delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, led by Aleksey Pavlovich Shitikov, president of the Supreme Soviet Federal Council and of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, left Budapest on Sunday. The guests were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Gyula Kallai, president of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council and of the Hungarian National Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Prior to his departure, A.P. Shitikov made a statement to [an] MTI reporter. He said:

"Our talks, held in [a] constructive atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual and full understanding, promote the continued strengthening of our contacts."

In the course of the negotiations lasting till Sunday, views were exchanged on the experiences gained in the work of the Soviet and Hungarian national committees. Discussions were carried on about the role of social organizations and public opinion in the worldwide struggle for international security and cooperation. It was found that besides the efforts made by the socialist countries and the political circles thinking realistically in the capitalist countries, also the action of Europe's significant social forces had contributed to the successful conclusion three years ago of the Helsinki meeting, and to the conclusions of the agreement of historic importance. Currently new tasks are lying ahead of the advocates of peace and detente. The American administration, together with NATO, are trying the query progress [sentence as received]. They are doing all they can to step up tensions by searching possibilities to sharpen the contacts through various invented pretexts. They speak about a so-called "danger" although the Soviet Union is not threatening anybody and is not preparing an attack against anybody.

"The [USSR] has been working for strengthening detente, peace, security and cooperation and will be doing so in the future, too. For instance, since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act it has concluded several dozens of economic, scientific-technical and cultural agreements with capitalist countries. The long-term agreement with Finland is in force till 1990 and the treaty with the FRG expires only in the coming thousand years. Contacts of this kind with the other socialist countries are also improving and discussions are being conducted at the initiative of the CMEA member states, also with the Common Market to regulate cooperation."

"A number of measures have been taken in various fields of the cultural life, too. In the spirit of the Helsinki Document on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Soviet theatre and [word indistinct] are performing and (?teaching) in capitalist countries, and in return foreign artists are invited in the Soviet Union. The famous Japanese director Kurosawa has already made a film in the first [as received] socialist countries. Currently talks are being held with the well-known Italian film director Antonioni to shoot a film. So support is being provided to the exchange of treasures--but only treasures. In order to expand cultural contacts (?it is also beneficial) that the capitalist countries concerned should observe the principle of reciprocity and should bring about appropriate proportions in their own practice", pointed out Shitikov.

FINANCE MINISTER FALUVEGI, SFRY REPRESENTATIVE HOLD TALKS

LD291346Y Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 28, (MTI)--The Yugoslav delegation, arriving in Hungary to see the Szeged exhibition of capital goods, and Hungarian economic leaders had economic talks at Szeged on Friday. Nikola Knezic, the president of the Vojvodina provincial executive council, the head of the delegation, had a discussion with Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi, the chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Yugoslav economic joint committee, on economic issues concerning the Hungarian People's Republic and the Vojvodina.

Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi said to pressmen, among other things, that a number of Yugoslav organizations sent delegates to visit the Szeged exhibition of capital goods. "Experiences show that on both sides supply and demand, as well as the intention to make deals, is bigger than the quotas in force between the two countries. Thus efforts have to be made to increase the quotas on both sides. I think it would be good to set up a joint company for enhancing and making more flexible the trading in the border area. The joint company could handle the trade at the border area, thus making contacts quicker and simpler."

Nikola Knezic said about Hungarian-Yugoslav economic cooperation that the links between industrial companies and trading organizations of the Vojvodina and of County Csongrad can be called good and fruitful. Successful cooperation has been established in agriculture, food industry, chemical industry, petrochemistry and recently also in border area trading, too. In my view, the expansion of economic, trade and production cooperation in the border area is important since this is of importance for both sides economically. Results attained so far are good, but there are untapped possibilities on both sides. We, the government organizations, support and further the expanding relations between the Vojvodina's Yugoslav companies and Hungarian enterprises, like joint ventures on third markets.

GASPAR RECEIVES PDRY TU DELEGATION, ACCORD SIGNED

LD300658Y Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI)--The delegation of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic trade unions, which spent a week-long official, friendly visit in Hungary at the invitation of the CCTU [National Trade Union Council], Saturday left Budapest. During its stay, the delegation was received by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. The representatives of the partner organization studied in Hungary the activity of the trade unions, and signed a two-year cooperation agreement with CCTU to boost Hungarian-South Yemeni trade union ties.

BRIEFS

MILITARY ACADEMY CEREMONY--Students at the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy received their diplomas at today's presentation ceremony. The festive meeting was attended by Lt Gen Istvan Olah, chief of staff; Col Gen Yuriy Naumenko, representative in Hungary of the joint command of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces; and Lt Gen Ishchenko, representative of the command of the Soviet Southern Army Group, temporarily stationed in Hungary. After strains of the national anthem, the diplomas were presented to the new graduates. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD]

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS VISIT FOR NAZI CRIMES TALKS

LD2922477Y Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 July, PAP--Poland played host to representatives of the U.S. Department of Justice: Martin Mendelsohn, chief of the 1977-founded unit for prosecution of Nazi crimes, and Thomas Hug Belote, special assistant of the U.S. attorney general in New York. The guests held talks with Professor Czeslaw Pilichowski, director of the committee of the investigation of Nazi crimes in Poland, which concerned the cooperation in the investigation and documentation of Nazi crimes and the issue of non-applicability of statutory limitations to the prosecution of Nazi war crimes and crimes against humankind.

Martin Mendelsohn and Thomas Hug Belote also met with Minister Janusz Wieczorek, chairman of the council for protection of monuments to struggle and martyrdom and of the public committee for the construction of child's health centre, and with Vice-Minister of Justice Zdzislaw Jedrzejczak.

The guests also visited the sites of martyrdom at former GESTAPO headquarters in Aleja Szucha and Pawiak prison in Warsaw, the cemetery in Palmiry and several execution sites in Warsaw streets. They also went to Oswiecim to pay tribute to the victims of Nazi genocide on the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp and to learn about the activity of the state Auschwitz museum.

PAP REPORTS ON 25 JULY PZPR POLITBURO SESSION

AU2717125Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[PAP Report: "The PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] At its 25 July session, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined the information supplied by the Lublin and Walbrzych Voivodship committees on ideoeducational work. It positively appraised the activities of party bodies and organizations in the two voivodships in favor of implementing socioeconomic tasks, tapping the working people's initiative, forming people-to-people socialist relations and intensifying socialist democracy. The session drew attention to the need to further develop the activities of the mass social, professional, self-government and youth organizations and to increase their role in freeing production reserves, in tackling and solving local problems, and in combating unfavorable social features. In this connection, the correct development and programming of the work done by the social control committees presently being set up with the people's councils, calls for particular effort.

The Politburo listened to the information of preparations for the coming harvest. The unfavorable weather conditions last spring and in the second half of June and in July have delayed plant growth.

The rape harvest has begun throughout the country, and so far two-thirds of the rape has been cut. Winter barley is also being harvested but the cutting of rye is, at present, only possible in the lighter soils. At the same time, the harvested fields are being plowed, secondary crops are being sown and the second grass harvest is continuing.

The peak harvest period and the most active time in farm work will take place in August. The Politburo stressed that the total mobilization of not only farmers but also all the institutions connected with agriculture, will determine an effective harvest of grains and the completion of all post harvest work by the most favorable agrarian deadlines.

The Politburo also recommended the necessary steps to fully and punctually supply farms with the highest quality sowing materials. The Politburo also appraised livestock purchases in the first half of 1978 and evaluated current trends in animal breeding.

JAROSZEWICZ CONCERNED WITH ANIMAL POPULATION

LD292200Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The continued growth in the herd size of farm animals represents a decisive line in the improvement of the food market situation. For this reason the results of the June census of animals are being studied in detail in individual voivodships in order to determine the possibilities of further progress in animal production and to define the factors limiting this progress. A trend toward growth in the number of cattle has been noted in 26 voivodships, and in 38 voivodships there has been growth in the size of the pig herd. In other voivodships a slowing down in the development of animal production continues to be apparent.

In this connection, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has met the Wojewodas of those voivodships in which the herd of pigs, cattle and cows had declined. The premier recommended that urgent checks be made in the development of animal production, and necessary measures be efficiently adopted to insure progress in the size of animal herds. He pointed to the need for full utilization of possibilities existing in the socialized sector, on specialist farms and all progressive peasant farms.

GRUDZIEN ACQUAINTS ALGERIAN DELEGATION WITH KATOWICE

LD282250Y Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 July, PAP--The delegation of Algerian parliamentarians which has been visiting Poland for several days, stayed in Katowice Voivodship today. They visited the "Lenin" coal mine, the "Katowice" steelworks and some other industrial plants.

Later in the day the delegation met political authorities of the Katowice Voivodship. First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee Zdzislaw Grudzien acquainted the parliamentarians with the socio-political problems of that region.

BRIEFS

NEW PLANNING OFFICIAL--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Eugeniusz Szatkowski to the post of deputy chairman of the Planning Commission. The appointment comes at the recommendation of the chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD]

PLANNING COMMISSION PERSONNEL CHANGES--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Prof Dr Zdzislaw Fedorowicz deputy chairman of the Planning Commission and has recalled Edward Sznajder from this post. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

JELENIA GORA PARTY PLENUM--The 24 July plenum of the PZPR Voivodship committee in Jelenia Gora, which discussed the development of the voivodship's housing construction, was chaired by Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek. The plenum critically appraised the implementation of this year's housing construction plan, especially in the area of so-called associated construction. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS MASS RALLY IN TULCEA 29 JULY

AU291109 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0950 GMT on 29 July begins a live relay from Tulcea on a mass rally occasioned by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit.

The meeting is opened by Petre Ion, first secretary of the Tulcea County Party Committee, who greets Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, extols the party secretary general's personality and work and speaks on the county's socioeconomic achievements and prospects. The floor is then taken by various workers, who all speak on economic matters and thank Ceausescu for his guidance.

Gives Speech

AU291204Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1015 GMT 29 Jul 78 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at a 29 July mass rally in Tulcea --live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of Tulcea County and Municipality warm greetings on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, as well as on my own behalf, together with best wishes. [applause, cheers]

We have come to your county on a working visit, with the desire to see how the provisions of the 5-year plan are being fulfilled, and to discuss with the party-state aktiv and the working people the measures that should be taken to best fulfill the program on rapidly developing industry, agriculture and other activities in your county. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

We have again visited the metallurgical plants where we noted with great satisfaction the good results attained in fulfilling production and in developing new production capacities. We also visited the "industrial fire" [focul industrial] and the new Danube shipyard, which has already been put into operation and which will build modern vessels, thus turning Tulcea Municipality into a shipbuilding municipality. [applause, chants] Here, too, we were happy to note the successes obtained by the working people, by the new shipbuilders, who, although new to this activity, are endeavoring to fulfill their program in an exemplary way. We were pleasantly impressed with what we saw in those units today. We were also impressed with the successful fulfillment of plan provisions and with the rate of industrial development in your county. This development will create the necessary conditions for fulfilling the program envisaging production of at least 10 billion lei by 1980 in Tulcea. [applause, chants]

Although the results obtained in the enterprises we visited are generally good, nevertheless, to attain production worth 10 billion lei very serious efforts still have to be made. Within 3 years the 1977 production level must be increased by 6 billion to arrive at production worth 10 billion. Naturally, the way things are going this can be done. However, the party organizations, the municipal committee, the county committee and all the working people must make greater efforts to fulfill investment projects on schedule, to put the new capacities into production; they must show greater determination in dealing with the ministries so as to insure all the necessary conditions for obtaining this 10 billion lei production. [applause, chants]

I want to convey to all the collectives of working people, to all the working people in Tulcea Municipality and County warmest congratulations for their achievements during the first 2½ years of the 5-year plan, and to wish them ever greater successes. [applause]

Your successes are part and parcel of our working people's great accomplishments to fulfill and exceed by close to [Ceausescu corrects himself] by over 40 billion lei the industrial plan during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. This is the guarantee that by 1980 we will fulfill the 5-year plan provisions and exceed them by at least 100 billion lei, as established by the party national conference. [applause, cheers] At the same time, good results have also been obtained in agriculture and in other economic sectors, as well as in education, science, culture and all other activities designed to shape the new man and raise the political and professional level of all our people; the builders of the most progressive society--the comprehensively developed socialist society. [applause, cheers]

On the basis of the results obtained to date in the development of the production forces, in increasing the national income and labor productivity and in enhancing economic efficiency, we now have additional means for both developing the national economy more rapidly and for raising the incomes of all working people in our country more substantially.

As is known, on the basis of the Central Committee decisions of a year ago, confirmed by the national conference, the working people's incomes will be increased during the current 5-year plan by over 30 percent, compared with the 20 percent envisaged in the 5-year plan. The first stage of increases ended in June, 3 months ahead of the initial schedule. This brought about considerable increases in the working people's income and raised the level of prosperity and well-being of all the people--the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of the socialist society that we are building in Romania. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Simultaneously with the development of the general material basis of production, our towns and villages have been acquiring a new appearance. In Tulcea Municipality alone, when one remembers how it looked a few years ago, one can see the enormous changes that have taken place here. This has become a modern town, in the full process of developing and blossoming, in which the working people are enjoying better and better living conditions. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, we undoubtedly have every right to be pleased with what we have accomplished through our work having been led by our communist party. However, we cannot ignore the fact that unfortunately, we still have shortcomings and failings. Had all the enterprises, towns, municipalities and counties worked to obtain better results, our production during the first 2 1/2 years of the 5-year plan would have been far larger. Certain production units are still not being used to their full capacity. Unfortunately, material expenditures remain very high and that reduces the value of the net production and the national income, thus negatively affecting the wealth of our fatherland. This is why we must take every measure--and this applies to Tulcea, too, to the party organizations, to the enterprise managers and to all the working people--to optimally fulfill the program in each unit, to commission the new capacities on schedule, to fulfill and even exceed certain investment projects, both in industry and in agriculture.

We must also pay greater attention to the fulfillment of the housing plan, so as to better meet the working people's housing requirements. Greater attention must alse be paid to quality aspects, in accordance with the target established by the national conference calling for a transition from quantity to a better quality in all our socioeconomic activities. [applause]

Greater attention must be paid to improving the quality and raising the technical level of all activities. We must make greater efforts in increase economic efficiency by reducing material and production expenditures and by using our means more rationally; on this basis we can more markedly increase the national income and create additional means for developing our country and raising all our people's living standard.

All enterprise managers and all the working people must be consistently concerned with improving labor productivity and must place greater emphasis on both the mechanization and automation of production processes and on raising the level of professional qualification--one of the most important conditions for enhancing labor productivity, for improving quality and raising the level of all our activities. [applause, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in accordance with the 11th congress program and with the targets of the national conference, we must make serious efforts to raise the general level of and improve the political-educational activities, proceeding from the fact that rapid changes have occurred in our society in a short period of time and that hundreds of thousands of people are changing their jobs annually or are moving from villages to towns, from the fields to modern and sophisticated enterprises, which requires both thorough professional and technical training and a high political and civic awareness. Each person must be aware of his responsibilities to his collective, to the people and to the fatherland and he must optimally use the equipment in enterprises, with a view to continuously developing and strengthening our common, socialist property--the factories, plants, means of transportation and agriculture--since only by developing, maintaining and improving these production forces can we insure a communist future for our fatherland. [applause]

Dear comrades, by fulfilling the 11th congress program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on advancing to communism, we are undoubtedly fulfilling our obligations to our fatherland and people, securing for them an ever brighter future; at the same time, we are also fulfilling our international obligations, contributing to increasing the force and prestige of socialism, since the better the results attained in the socialist construction in each country--from both material and intellectual viewpoints--the greater each country's contribution to the cause of socialism, the greater the strengths and prestige of socialism throughout the world. [applause]

Proceeding from this, we are making every effort to improve the production relations and the leadership of our economy, and to develop socialist democracy; we are creating organizational conditions which permit active participation by the masses in leading all socioeconomic units, all towns, villages and counties, our entire country. Every body that we have established in the past reflects the improvements in the leadership of our society and the people's direct participation in working out and implementing our domestic and foreign policies--the guarantee for our resolute advance toward communism. [applause, chants]

We are firmly determined to do everything possible for the socialist development of our fatherland to constitute an active contribution to consolidating socialism and to demonstrate to the working people in other countries that socialism, and socialism alone, can open the way for rapid development, independence, freedom, prosperity and happiness for all the people, for all the working people. [applause, chants]

At the same time, we are making efforts to continuously develop our relations of solidarity and cooperation with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries and with all other states in the world, including the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Our international relations are firmly based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force and mutually advantageous and equal cooperation. [applause]

We are aware of the fact that to fulfill the party congress program we need peace and cooperation with other people and that all the peoples need peace to channel their forces for their socioeconomic development and in order to raise their living standards.

We are aware that, more than anything else, the people need to be masters of their national resources and to be truly independent and free, since only under the conditions of total national independence can a people concentrate its energies on its progress and prosperity. [applause, chants] This is why our party and state are resolutely working--at the international level--to settle interstate conflicts through negotiations, so that the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies and the use and threat of force can be totally eliminated, so that each people's right to be masters of their fate and to develop according to their will is respected. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

We have complete confidence in the capabilities of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces and of the peoples to insure development through peace and cooperation, to secure the trend toward detente, despite the difficulties that have emerged in international politics. Therefore, we believe that every effort must be made to lessen tension and stress, to unite all the forces to secure national independence and peace throughout the world, to achieve disarmament and a new economic order, and to build a better and more just world. [applause, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, I want to end by expressing once again my convictions that the working people of Tulcea Municipality and County, in all sectors of activity, as well as the party organizations, town and county committees, will do everything in their power to further improve their activities, and will fulfill the great tasks incumbent on them in this 5-year plan in an exemplary manner.

I have known the Tulcea party organization for years and I am confident that the party organization and all the working people, in total unity, will fulfill the plan and thus turn Tulcea County into a prosperous county with a modern industry and an industrial output of at least 10 billion lei by 1980. [applause, chants]

With this conviction, I wish you and all Tulcea inhabitants ever greater successes, good health and happiness. [applause, cheers]

Ends Visit, Returns to Neptun

AU302025Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 30 Jul 78 AU

[Summary] "Today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, ended his working visit to Tulcea County. The party secretary general was accompanied on this visit by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrades Manea Manescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Paul Niculescu, Virgil Trofin, Teodor Coman, and Richard Winter."

The president travelled on the Danube from Crisana to Zarcea, where he stopped and discussed that town's development with local party-state officials. From there Nicolae Ceausescu and his entourage boarded a helicopter bound for the resort town of Neptun.

MORE ON BRITISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU281947Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/7/1978--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Unity Front, received on July 28 in the Neptun resort the delegation of the British Conservative Party, led by Lord Bessborough, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

The upward course of the relations between Romania and Great Britain in most varied domains was stressed with satisfaction during the interview, and it was stressed that the development of the Romanian-British relations on multiple planes accords to the full with the interests of both countries and peoples, serves the cause of world cooperation and understanding. The recent state visit paid by Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was assessed highly, a visit that marked a contribution of utmost importance to the expansion and deepening of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Great Britain. The contribution was also emphasized the two countries can make to enlarging the Romanian-British relations in the economic, technico-scientific and cultural spheres.

The exchange of views on current questions of the international life pointed to the need for intensified efforts of all states, of the political forces, of public opinion, for actuating the process of detente and collaboration among all nations, for the creation of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world over. In this frame, the importance was stressed of implementing the Helsinki conference documents' provisions as a unitary entity, primarily of concrete measures on military disengagement, on general disarmament.

Departs 29 July

AU292033Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 29 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/7/1978--The delegation of the Conservative Party of Great Britain, led by Lord Bessborough, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, left Bucharest on July 29.

MORE ON VISIT OF SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

Received by Ceausescu

AU282004Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/7/1978--On July 28, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the Spanish parliamentary delegation, led by Antonio Hernandez Gil, president of Las Cortes, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview, the progress recorded in the development of the Romanian-Spanish relations on various planes were evoked and the joint interest was stressed in a better fructification of the existing possibilities for expanding the collaboration in the economic, technico-scientific, cultural-artistic and other spheres, expanding the collaboration between the two countries internationally. It was appreciated that the intensification of the cooperation between Romania and Spain is in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration among all nations. The important role was emphasized in this respect of the Romanian and Spanish parliamentarians in the continued expansion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, in the whole of the efforts directed toward building a climate of peace, security and understanding in Europe and the world over.

Views were also exchanged on the current international situation, and the need was emphasized on the occasion for consolidating the course toward detente and cooperation, for promoting new international relations grounded on the observance of national independence and sovereignty of all countries, on a policy of full equality, respect and collaboration among nations. The two countries' interest was expressed in contributing to the settlement of mankind's complex issues in the spirit of peace and justice, to the benefit of the peoples, according to their aspirations after progress and prosperity, in working for the establishment of a climate of confidence, peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WRITERS UNION'S OFFICIALS

AU291435Y Bucharest AGEPRES in English 0918 GMT 29 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/7/1978--On July 28, President Nicolae Ceausescu met, at Neptun resort, executive of the Writers' Union, secretaries of writers' associations, directors of publishing houses, chief editors of cultural and artistic publications.

On the occasion, the representatives of the Writers' Union, who spoke, described the activity of the union of late in guiding library production, intensifying the participation of the union's members in the country's social and political life, broadening their contacts with the mass of working people within growingly varied actions.

Stressed was the correctness of the policy pursued by the RCP and the Romanian state for the advancement of the new, socialist culture, for providing conditions for the participation of growing categories of working people in all domains in the spiritual life, for steadily raising the cultural level of the entire people.

Highlighted was the fact that the outstanding successes obtained in the blossoming of literature and the arts are due to the permanent care of the RCP, of President Nicolae Ceausescu himself for providing conditions meant to stimulate authentic talents, for the social and political climate propitious for capitalizing all creative capabilities, for linking ever closer literature and the arts to the life of the people, to the growing demands of all working people.

At the end of the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech referring to a series of major objectives and tasks facing the members of the Writers' Union, all writers and artists of Romania. Emphasizing the need for increasing the union's preoccupation for the quality of the literary works written by its members, by all those who write belletristics, Nicolae Ceausescu drew attention to the need to give prime place not to quantity but to ideological and artistic values, to writing works able to last, to genuinely enrich our cultural patrimony.

Dealing with the theme of present-day literature, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the major importance--also as source of inspiration for the writers--of the outstanding revolutionary moments in the history of our country. The Romanian head of state said in this respect that highlighted should be the democratic movement of the last century and particularly the revolutionary, working-class, socialist and communist movement which developed in the harsh fight against the exploiting classes, the reactionary forces and won ever more important positions in social life by tremendous efforts and sacrifices.

Nicolae Ceausescu also called on the writers to mirror in their works the big revolutionary transformations come about in the Romanian society, under the leadership of the communist party, after the country's liberation from the fascist yoke, the most characteristic aspects of the grand work of building the new system in Romania. The writing of such works, of greatest significance for our socialist culture, President Nicolae Ceausecu emphasized, requires a thorough analysis and comprehension of the social and political progress [which] occurred in this period in Romania, of the class struggle waged by the workers in alliance with the peasantry, with all democratic forces, against the bourgeoisie, landlords and the reactionary forces, for winning political and economic power, for attaining the grand objectives of socialism.

The Romanian literature has to objectively mirror the fact that the genuinely epoch-making successes in this short historical time were obtained by the huge effort of the working class, of the entire people, in spite of the difficulties, shortcomings and mistakes manifest in various stages of the Romanian society's advance on the road of socialism.

An important condition for writing such works, President Nicolae Ceausescu went on, is the most direct knowledge in depth of the people's life and work, the gaining of a rich social experience by the writers' direct participation in the activity of various compartments of society, by the closest possible contact with the large mass of the working people.

The Romanian head of state then called on the members of the Writers' Union to take more active part in the debates held internationally on some fundamental problems related to the new phenomena in society, to develop culture, the whole human knowledge.

Pointing to the scope of ideological confrontations between the revolutionary, progressive forces and the reactionary forces all over the world, in connection with the essential issues like democracy, man's freedom, the arts, culture, scientific thinking, Nicolae Ceausescu said that the Romanian writers are in duty bound to take a firm stand against retrograde, obscurantist concepts, give a decisive riposte to the reactionary theories pursued by the exploiting classes, by the imperialist circles. It is particularly necessary to most firmly combat the campaign of imperialist propaganda launched against the socialist countries, against the ideas of socialism, of the proletariat's revolutionary concept, campaign meant to over-shadow the peoples' prospects, to diminish the might and influence of socialism in the world today. Likewise, literature, the arts have to firmly oppose the idealistic, obscurantist, mystical interpretations of social realities, of the universe, championing from the positions of scientific outlook on world and life--dialectical and historical materialism--of the principles of scientific socialism. The writers--the Romanian president said--have to use more efficiently in their works the gains of contemporary science, of research and materialistic thinking of our epoch, rising against the obsolete, retrograde ideas, the theories which received an answer already in the last century from the exponents of the proletariat, of scientific socialism.

Likewise, President Nicolae Ceausescu referred to the activity for ensuring conditions so that Romanian literature be better known abroad, within cultural exchanges with the other countries of the world on a reciprocity basis.

COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH IRAN ENDS SESSION

AU281125Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Proceedings of the 13th session of the joint Romanian-Iranian ministerial commission of economic and technological cooperation concluded today in Bucharest. At the end of the session Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Kazem Khosrowshahi, Iranian minister of commerce and chairman of the Iranian side in the commission, signed the protocol of the session.

The document provides for measures to continuously expand and diversify Romanian-Iranian cooperation in machine building, electrical energy, petrochemistry, agriculture, forestry and other fields of mutual interest. It also concretely specifies ways and means of developing and diversifying trade exchanges and bilateral relations at the scientific-technological level.

AGERPRES DESCRIBES WORKERS' SELF-MANAGEMENT

AU2811137Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 28 Jul 78 AU

["The Workers Self-Management in Action"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/7/1978--In industrial, building and transport enterprises, in the technological engineering and research institutes, in the agricultural state enterprises and those for the mechanization of agriculture, in the trading units all over the country, general meetings of the working people are being held. For many years now since this democratic form of collective management has been instituted to provide for the participation of the broad masses of people in the making of decisions that are essential for the good progress of activity in each economic unit, the general meetings have fully proved out their efficiency. They provide the framework--both at enterprise and at central levels--for the workers and experts to join in the settlement of major questions of production, and have direct control of the activity of the managing bodies. In fact, under the law of organization and management of the socialist state enterprises, recently passed by the parliament of the country, the general meetings are ultimate workers' management forum.

The geenral meetings also focus on a number of shortcomings that have to be done away with--such as failure to fulfill the planned physical production with some products, the delays in building some objectives, the still high consumptions with certain raw and auxiliary materials. And in the span of time left to the end of the five-year plan period, production should become still more profitable by raising labour productivity. All these are as many subjects of analysis for the general meetings held these days.

The general meetings held so far have concentrated on the fulfillment of the physical production plan, of the plan per range of products. With the present economic-financial mechanism, it is the newly created value, that is the net production, and the fulfillment of the planned physical production that are the criteria used to rate the activity of the collectivities of enterprises.

Secondly, the special significance of the general meetings of the working people this summer stems from their being the first after the measures to improve self-management and self-administration in each economic enterprise have become effective. The changes in the economic and financial system have broadened the competences and responsibilities of each one, in planning as well, they have made for the workers' direct and unlimited partaking of profits. Essentially, by these measures the Romanian state has delegated major tasks and competences of the enterprises this giving them broader opportunities to exercise self-management, self-administration, to administer with utmost efficiency the share of the national wealth they were given and to increase--in step with their own efforts--their incomes, to increase their contribution to the general development of the country.

All these measures have helped doing away with an excessive centralism, while broadly democratizing the management of the economic activity as a whole. Certainly, the decisions of consequence for the general guidance and development of the national economy continue to be made by the central management bodies.

The discussions in the general meetings of the working peoples, now in full progress, turn them into a highly democratic forum providing for the worker's self-management, a wide-ranging movement that will help to make Romania a modern industrial country ensuring her citizens a constantly higher standard of living.

28 JULY REPORTAGE ON BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE

Jordanian Minister's Address

JN281956Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The nonalined foreign ministers conference continued its meetings in Belgrade today. Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, delivered Jordan's speech at the conference. He said that the Middle East is still suffering from very grave developments and that if conditions continue as they are, they will push the area, and possibly the world, toward an unavoidable and devastating conflagration.

Ibrahim said that the racist policy, the expansionist and aggressive tendencies and the colonialist rule which are practiced by Zionism in the Arab territories and against the Palestinian people are still an obstacle in the way of international efforts to achieve a just solution to the Middle East dispute. He said that Israel has blocked all the roads leading to peace, and when faced with the choice between peace and land, it chose land. Israel is now on one side while the rest of the world is on the other.

The minister of state for foreign affairs said that Israel rejects peace on the bases approved by the United Nations and rejects the advice of its closest friends and symbathizers. It rejects every idea aimed at achieving a just settlement while providing the security guarantees it demands. The minister added that Israel also refuses to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people or even their very existence. Israel also refuses to withdraw from the Arab territories which have been occupied since 1967, and is trying hard to gradually swallow up those territories by changing their Arab character, fundamentally altering their features, destroying their cultural fabric and obliterating the identity of their owners.

Ibrahim said that the city of Jerusalem was the first target of this policy of Judaization. This Arab city has become one-fifth of the whole area of the West Bank. Moreover, one-third of the West Bank has been colonized and the process of Judaization is still continuing rapidly. It is as though Israel is in a race with time so as to place the whole world before a new geographic and demographic fait accompli, thus making it impossible to achieve a just and peaceful solution.

Hasan Ibrahim said that the Arab side has shown maximum flexibility to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the dispute on the basis of the principles contained in the UN resolutions; that is, complete Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied since 1967 and its recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate right to self-determination, including the setting up of their own entity within secure and recognized boundaries.

Minister Ibrahim said that Israel has been procrastinating for the past 10 years and using all kinds of excuses to gain time to swallow up land, build settlements on it and empty it of its inhabitants by all methods of coercion and forcible expulsion. Thus peace efforts have reached a deadlock and this great historic tragedy remains without a solution.

Hasan Ibrahim affirmed that Jordan, which is fatefully linked to this question, cannot in the face of the obvious Israeli intransigence accept the vague formulas proposed by Israel. It cannot be a party to any discussion which is not proceded by a frank commitment by Israel to withdraw and to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination under the UN resolutions.

Ibrahim continued: In the face of this Israeli defiance of the will of the whole international community, it is incumbent on the nonalined states to consolidate their efforts to exert maximum pressure on the aggressor so as to liquidate the aggression and open the way for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

At the conclusion of his speech, the Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs called for creating the proper atmosphere to enable the African peoples to freely determine their destinies removed from foreign influence and the conflicts being imposed on them.

Arabs Seek UN Session

LD290142Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--The foreign ministers of Arab countries have asked the non-aligned countries to undertake action to convene a special United Nations General Assembly session on the Palestine question. The session would be called to press application of United Nations resolutions on the "withdrawal (of Israel) from Palestinian and Arab territories and the realization of the unalienable national rights of the Palestinian people."

This was confirmed today, following the two-day meeting of Arab foreign ministers participating in the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade. The request is contained in a draft resolution on the Palestinian question submitted to the conference with the unanimous support of all Arab delegations.

According to the draft formulated by the Arab delegations, the non-aligned countries will also on this occasion reaffirm their "total, effective support" for the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, "their sole legitimate representative."

Under the Arab draft, the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people comprises:

Their right to return to their homeland, and to recover their property;

Their right to self-determination, without any outside interference, in keeping with the principles of the United Nations and of the universal declaration of human rights;

Their right to freely exercise sovereignty over their territory;

Their right to establish their independent national state in Palestine.

Cuban Foreign Minister's Address

LD281222Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["General Debate at 28 July Morning Session of Nonalined Conference: Malmierca Speech"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isodoro Malmierca pointed out the heroic struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia for national liberation and the building of a new society under the leadership of President Tito and the LCY. He expressed satisfaction at the fact that the conference is being held in Belgrade, the city where the nonalined movement was founded, and stressed the role played by President Tito as a founder of the movement together with Nehru, 'Abd an-Nasir and Nkrumah.

The nonalined movement, Malmierca stressed, resolutely continues efforts aimed at changing the existing unjust economic relations in the world with the aim of strengthening the process of international relaxation, peace and disarmament. He added that the "forces of peace are stronger every day," though imperialism is stepping up efforts to retrieve lost ground.

Malmierca expressed the view that nonalined countries are facing the task of consolidating their unity and solidarity because the "imperialists want to disunite the nonalined." He said that Cuba "supports the principles of the nonalined movement in the struggle to overcome the division of the world into antagonistic military blocs" and added in this connection that one should not "confuse friends with foes" and identify imperialism and socialism.

Malmierca devoted a large part of his speech to Cuban policy toward Africa. He said that the Cubans "have returned to the African Continent from where their predecessors were taken away as slaves several centuries ago." He said that "Cuba does not want and does not claim one single meter of African soil" but is helping the liberation struggle of African peoples.

Cuba, Malmierca stressed, supports the people of Angola against the racists' invasion, is helping Ethiopia to preserve its national integrity and is contributing toward the struggle for the liberation of Namibia, Zimbabwe and other enslaved peoples. It demands the abolition of all military bases on foreign territories, including the U.S. Guantanamo base in Cuba.

Malmierca spoke at length about China's policy and used very sharp qualifications at the expense of that policy. He also criticized the U.S. Government, and in an allusion to yesterday's speech by the Egyptian Minister Butrus Ghali said that those "who go to occupied Jerusalem do not wish to go to Havana" to the nonalined summit. The Cuban chief of diplomacy charged with "lack of seriousness" those who identify "Cuba's internationalist fighters with mercenaries and interventionists of the old colonial powers."

Outlining Cuba's position on the fundamental international problems of our time, Malmierca said that Cuba is in favor of a peaceful settlement of the dispute between Cambodia and Vietnam, of the peaceful reunification of Korea, of meeting the justified demands of the people of Palestine and of the demilitarization of Cyprus. He laid particular stress on the setting up of a new international economic order and in this connection expressed himself in favor of working group of the nonalined for the formulation of a program of economic cooperation among the countries of the movement.

Dwelling on the activity of the nonalined movement, Malmierca expressed the view that it is beneficial to have the coordination bureau work for the settlement of disputes arising between member countries. In conclusion he spoke about the summit meeting in Havana, which he said is scheduled to be held in September next year, stressing that this will be the first "summit" of the nonaligned on the soil of Latin America. In Malmierca's view this will enable nonalined countries to "make a significant contribution toward the process of the liberation and consolidation of national sovereignty of the continent."

Economic Committee Proceedings

LD281346Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1104 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 28, (TANJUG)--The economic committee drafting group working on two draft texts continued in session this morning.

Following last night's session, closed at around 0100 am today, only positions on energy problems, especially those concerning the use of nuclear energy, hitherto a monopoly of the most advanced industrial countries, remain to be harmonized and some conclusions on guidelines for a new international development strategy to be adopted before work on the economic declaration can be wound up.

A number of amendments to draft conclusions have been submitted and a democratic discussion of positions is now expected to formulate the common interest of all non-aligned and other developing countries in demanding the principle of the free use of nuclear energy to be recognized in this sphere.

Last night, positions on the other sections of the economic declaration, calling for a special council of raw materials producing countries and a special fund for price stabilization and raw materials stocking to be set up, were comparatively quickly harmonized.

The financial situation in the world, unofficial sources says, was discussed as well by the economic committee drafting group last night. The Belgrade conference is expected to call on all industrial states to fulfill their obligations undertaken at the United Nations and earmark 70 percent of their gross national income for assistance to developing countries.

Political Committee Session

LD281348Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1146 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 28, (TANJUG)--A drafting group of the ministerial conference political committee in charge of formulating the final version of the preamble of the draft declaration, submitted by Yugoslavia as host country, began work earlier this morning. Agreement on the other sections of the draft declaration has already been reached by committee working groups.

Thus the political committee got down to fundamentals and is to continue work as a drafting group until agreement has been reached on the first 28 paragraphs of the draft declaration dealing with non-aligned policy and the main courses of the movement's activity and its orientation as an independent factor in the world.

Many speakers in the committee debate conducted at yesterday's sessions saw the Yugoslav draft document as offering good prospects for a broad consensus. This view seems to have prevailed, regardless of the polemical notes on some points which are said to have failed to mar in any considerable measure the working and constructive atmosphere of the debate.

Laos Foreign Minister Speaks

LD281420Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 28, (TANJUG)--Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of Laos Phoun Sipaseut this morning called on the non-aligned countries to intensify their solidarity and resolve all their differences by peaceful means, negotiations between themselves, without the interference of foreign powers. Minister Phoun Sipaseut was speaking in the general debate of the non-aligned ministerial meeting here.

The Laos vice premier cited these as the principles on which the countries of Southeast Asia should settle disputes between them, with respect for national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. He emphasized that this would contribute to these regions becoming a zone of peace, neutrality and cooperation.

"On these principles we have continued to consolidate and strengthen special relations with the people of Vietnam and, at the same time, to preserve and develop the good relations of friendship with the people of Kampuchea," said Minister Phoun Sipaseut.

The Laotian vice premier lauded the role of Cuba in keeping with non-aligned principles in the liberation of peoples from colonial pressure, imperialism and racism.

Speaking on the new international economic order, the Laotian vice premier set out the need in order to achieve its goals, for strengthened non-aligned cooperation both with the socialist countries and with the developed countries, which can be of assistance in the attainment of the important goal of the developing and non-aligned countries.

Syrian Deputy Prime Minister Speaks

LD281424Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--Syria warned of the deterioration of the international situation and dangers confronting the non-aligned countries. It underlined, however, that the non-aligned movement is a major, influential factor on the world stage and call for maximum efforts to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the movement.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, speaking in this morning's general debate at the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade, said that this unity and solidarity are essential for realizing the lofty aims of the non-aligned movement.

Khaddam accused Israel and imperialism as responsible for the grave situation in the Middle East, but also said that "Zionism and imperialism have managed to hook one of the governments of the confrontation states in direct and separate negotiations with the Israeli enemy."

He said that no Arab state in the Middle East conflict has the right to adopt a decision away from the Arab nation. Any unilateral action is illusory; as it leads only to concessions to the enemy, the Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister stated.

Khaddam pointed out that Lebanon must remain united, independent and sovereign. He described the presence of Syrian troops in Lebanon as assistance aimed at realizing this basic aim of the non-aligned movement.

PLO Representative's Address

LD281503Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1353 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--The Palestine Liberation Organization has voiced concern at the possibility of an "international explosion" as well as at "the growing confrontation between national liberation movements and world imperialism and reaction." Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Political Department chief said today speaking in the general debate at the nonalined ministerial conference here.

This growing confrontation, he added, is especially in evidence in Africa and the Middle East, where Israeli aggression against Lebanon [words indistinct].

In addition to Israeli expansionism, Faruq Qaddumi strongly condemned "imperialist circles, especially in the United States, for encouraging and supporting Zionist aggression." However, he also severely criticized "defeatist solutions," referring to the Egyptian peace strategy.

U.S. support for the visit (of President as-Sadat) to occupied Jerusalem shows that the United States wants no equitable peace, Faruq Qaddumi noted, describing "rejection front" positions as a positive counterpoise.

"Despite difficulties, the Palestinian revolution is absolutely set on achieving victory for its just cause," he said, expressing confidence that "the nonalined movement, socialist countries, and all peaceable, freedom-loving and progressive forces are on our side."

UAE Delegate Addresses Conference

JN281807Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 July--The UAE has warned against disputes and conflicts among the nonalined countries and called for solving such disputes peacefully and without resorting to force. The UAE also warned against attempts by the big powers to control certain areas of the Third World. This came in the speech delivered by Rashid al-'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, at this afternoon's session of the nonalined conference in Belgrade.

The minister of state expressed the UAE's concern over the deteriorating international economic situation and the great danger this situation poses for the developing countries. He said that the establishment of a new economic order has become an urgent issue. This order, he said, must be based on a just and sound basis. The industrialized states must shoulder special responsibilities in this field and renounce certain privileges which are no longer commensurate with international life, he added.

Al-'Abdallah said that cooperation and solidarity among the developing countries are important elements in establishing the new international economic order, and asserted the UAE's belief in the importance of such cooperation and its active participation in existing international cooperation organization.

On the disarmament issue, al-'Abdallah said that the UAE calls for drawing up a new strategy for comprehensive and total disarmament, ardently welcomes the creation of nuclear-free zones in the world and also supports making the Indian Ocean area an area of permanent peace. He affirmed that the UAE's policy is based on the noninterference in the affairs of other states and that the UAE believes in solving existing and future disputes through peaceful means and without foreign interference.

Algerian Foreign Minister's Address

LD281828Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika has stated that the international situation is deteriorating and warned of the "offensive return (to the African Continent) of colonialism", committed also to direct military interventions. He said the reason for the increased involvement of Western powers are the great achievements of progressive and liberation forces in the world in recent years.

Irrespective of pretences, Bouteflika said, involved here is a return to "gunboat diplomacy", with undertakings aimed at domination launched even today with claims alleging the protection of Western citizens. New interventions, regardless of whether officially invited, bring into question the achievements of de-colonization, the Algerian foreign minister stated.

In this context Bouteflika condemned France's military intervention in Western Sahara saying that this action was part of an overall imperialist strategy in Africa.

The Algerian foreign minister also condemned the agreement on Western Sahara between Spain, as a former colonial power, and "two neighbouring countries" whereby, he said, the Saharan people has been placed under occupation, despite the resolutions for self-determination of that people being passed by both the United Nations and the non-aligned countries. Bouteflika said he was confident that the latest initiatives of the POLISARIO Front can lead to the restoration of peace in that region. He reiterated that Algeria has no claims in regard to Western Sahara or any bilateral disputes with Morocco and Mauritania. It only upholds the rights of the Saharan people.

The Algerian foreign minister insisted on unity among the non-aligned and clarity in their objectives. He added that the non-aligned movement should have "certain ethics", although this does not mean support to those who speak about (?divisions) among the non-aligned into "left" and "right". The non-aligned countries must not accept ideological (?rifts) among themselves. The collective destiny of our peoples obliges us to seek common solutions for our problems, emphasized Bouteflika.

Bangladesh Minister Speaks

BK291306Y Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Jul 78 BK

[Text] At the nonalined foreign ministers conference in Belgrade, Bangladesh has called for forging greater unity, [words indistinct] to deal with the formidable political and economic problems facing the member-countries. Addressing the conference, the Bangladesh foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, said a considerable segment of the world population continues to remain under the bondage of colonial rule and racist domination. Even in places where colonial domination has ended and the people have won their freedom, efforts of progress and development continue to be hindered by the forces of economic domination and neocolonial exploitation.

The foreign minister said an appropriate mechanism has, therefore, to be evolved to resolve disputes between the nonalined countries. He said the nonalined countries must also strive for bringing about closer cooperation among themselves to achieve more effective representation in all international bodies.

The foreign minister said Bangladesh is seeking support from its nonalined partners for its candidature for the Asian seat in the UN Security Council. In view of our firm commitment to the cause and interest of the developing countries and unflinching adherence to the principles of nonalinement, he hoped that the member countries would extend their support to Bangladesh's membership in the Security Council in the seat being vacated by India later this year.

Somali Foreign Minister's Address

LD282047Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1942 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--The continuing validity of the principles and policies of non-alignment has stood the test of time and is directly relevant both to the new and to the long-standing issues which trouble the world today, stated Dr Abourahman Jama Barre, the foreign minister of Somalia, in today's general debate at the ministerial non-aligned conference. The non-aligned countries should remain true to their essential orientation also in charting the course for the future and continue to be guided by their adopted documents, he added.

In his speech Barre noted that Africa is fast becoming an arena over which the struggle for spheres of influence is being waged by the big powers. These powers and their allies cleverly take advantage of the differences between African peoples and through various forms bring pressure to bear on some non-aligned countries.

Speaking of relations between Somalia and Ethiopia, Barre emphasized that the interests of the two countries lie in solving their problems bilaterally or under the auspices of international organizations "taking into consideration the aspiration of the peoples of Western Somalia".

He said that Ethiopia was responsible for the present situation in the Horn of Africa and criticized also the Soviet and Cuban policies. Barre urged the conference to adopt a series of conclusions, including re-examination of the conduct of those countries which, in his view, have violated the principles of non-alignment and a call to "all extra-African powers to immediately withdraw their military forces from African soil".

The Somali minister concluded by expressing reserves of his country in regard to its participation in the non-aligned summit in Havana.

Ghanaian Delegate's Proposal

LD292035Y Accra GNA in English 1600 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 29, GNA--Ghana's foreign affairs commissioner, Colonel Roger Felli, yesterday re-iterated Ghana's proposal that the nonaligned movement should create ad hoc committees to find solutions to armed conflicts wherever they exist.

Addressing the current non-aligned ministerial conference here, Colonel Felli said in spite of the movement's commitment to peace, the recent hotbeds of conflict in the world had centered predominantly among its member states.

He added that although violence that had characterized these conflicts had frequently escalated to unacceptable and fractricidal proportions, the non-aligned movement itself had done very little to restore peace.

Colonel Felli said "as far as Ghana is concerned we find it unacceptable that we in the poor world spend our scanty financial and human resources on arms with which to prosecute internecine and unproductive wars instead of raising the quality of life of our peoples".

Colonel Felli told the conference that Ghana believes in peace, good neighbourliness and friendly co-operation and deplores South Africa's attempt to develop nuclear weapons despite world-wide protests and in contemptuous disregard of African wishes to see their continent remain a nuclear free zone.

He said Ghana would be the last to question the authority of any country to invite assistance of any kind from any foreign source because of her policy of non-interference but was concerned that in inviting outside aid to deal with transitory situations, the non-aligned nations should be careful not to compromise their neutrality nor provide a platform for foreign ideological or neo-colonialist influence.

He warned against the recent tendency to classify non-aligned states as progressives and non-progressives, depending on how far the country's foreign policy leans towards a particular ideological bloc.

"Ghana will not be party to this divisive tendency", Colonel Felli added.

Afghan Minister's Comments

LD281948Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin today stated that the non-aligned movement will remain united and denied claims that there are tendencies within it that could lead to a split.

Minister Amin made this statement at a press conference in Belgrade, at which he expressed the confidence that the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries will conclude with complete success.

Non-aligned countries are united in the struggle for peace and they endeavour for independence and for the possibility of independent action by each member country, Hafizollah Amin said. We are united in combatting aggressive blocs, he said.

The foreign minister of Afghanistan said that in the April revolution in his country power passed to the working people and the People's Democratic Party.

He said his country consistently applies the non-aligned policy and aspires for good relations with all neighbours and countries in the region. Hafizollah Amin concluded by saying that Afghanistan, as a developing country, will accept assistance from all who are prepared to assist its development without interfering in the internal affairs of the country.

Moroccan Minister's Speech

LD291640Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Speech by M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs at the nonalined ministerial conference in Belgrade on 28 July--recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President, Your Excellencies the ministers, ladies and gentlemen. In October 1961 and in this very city of Belgrade this movement of ours--the nonalined movement--was established.

Mr President, before I comment, on behalf of my country, about our participation in consolidating our movement and in an effort to avoid our movement's deviation from its straight path along which it should inevitably continue if it wants to maintain its power and effectiveness, it gives me pleasure to congratulate ourselves and you on your unanimous election as president of our conference. We would also like to extend profound thanks to President Tito, the government and people of Yugoslavia for the excellent hospitality and organization as well as the warm welcome we have received. I would like also to congratulate the members of the conference bureau on their election and thank them for carrying out their tasks. I would also like to express our happiness at the election of the fraternal Republic of Djibouti to the membership of our group, and at the attendance of fraternal Pakistan and [name indistinct] as invited members. I would also like to congratulate the fraternal Republic of Sri Lanka and welcome my colleague, its foreign minister, for the efforts he made to consolidate our movement since assuming the chairmanship of this group at the Colombo conference.

Mr President, what threatens world peace and international security also is foreign military interventions. This, Mr President, should not only be said and reaffirmed, and we should not adopt an attitude toward this issue of an anxious man who is of the opinion that such interventions can lead to a tragedy for us and for others, as this is one of the basic subjects which preoccupies our mind at all times and particularly at this conference. We have to condemn and strongly denounce all foreign military interventions irrespective of their source, color or cause, and regardless of their motives and justifications. It is quite clear, Mr President, that when tens of thousands of soldiers swoop on our African Continent--for example in the east, the south and in the Horn, carrying with them millions of tons of modern and destructive weapons, the first victim of such an operation is undoubtedly the peoples in whose countries these soliders and equipment are deployed as well as the neighbouring peoples. It is also a foregone conclusion that these foreign military interventions in turn invite further, but counter-interventions. Therefore, an Antonov aircraft will inevitably attract a Jaguar aircraft, and a MIG fighter will inevitably attract an F-15 or an F-30 or an F-23, and so on and so forth. Thus we see that ideological confrontation and the cold war may be succeeded by a real war, which may be the starting point of an annihilation threatening all nations.

Foreign military interventions supported by this or that bloc constitute, we think, the present direct danger which we all should resist in no uncertain terms and halt it before the opportunity is lost. It is the duty of us all to condemn and reject such interventions. We should also condemn and reject all the feeble excuses which claim that these foreign soldiers are natural allies and those others are natural enemies. The aim of the ones and the others is the same: to obtain strategic positions or regain control over such positions and dominate the raw materials, in addition to acquiring markets for manufactured goods.

Therefore, Mr President, we believe that it is in the interests of all members of the nonalined movement, in the interests of our own peoples and in the interest of world peace, that it is very important to halt all foreign military interventions before the consequences of such interventions get worse and create situations from which there will be no retreat. We should admit that we will not be able to be serious and realistic in our effort to reach our aim if we do not eliminate the reasons for such interventions. These reasons are basically due to our own behavior. We should respect the principles of the nonalined movement. To respect and defend these principles will keep away from us the reasons for such interventions.

Mr President, I would like, in the name of my country, to point out how we can achieve coordination among ourselves and in our action. The Colombo summit conference clearly defined the tasks of the (?bureau of the conference). The conference entrusted it with coordinating joint efforts of the member-countries with the intention of carrying out the resolutions and programs adopted by the summit conference. But the work of this bureau has witnessed a serious deviation, as far as the bureau's fixed specialties are concerned, particularly during the recent meeting of the bureau in Havana, where the bureau began to act as if it were an international body above the governments of the member-countries and when it adopted resolutions which violate the rights of the other countries which are not members of this bureau; or maybe even of those who are actually members. Some of the members of this bureau took decisions which contradict the recommendations of the summit conference itself. The procedure and regulations were used as a means to prevent the countries which are not members of the bureau from voicing their views on the issues which directly concern them, a matter which constitutes a serious violation of the most simple principles of democracy in the international relations we are calling for.

My country's delegation, from its participation in finding solutions for future actions and in avoiding everything which is likely to increase division, is of the opinion that it is best to set up a body to coordinate our action in which all conditions of democracy are available so that all members can participate by way of voicing their views on issues concerning our movement.

Regarding the issue of the Middle East and Palestine, we find Israel is still continuing its aggressive and expansionist policy; it is still insisting on the occupation of vast areas of Palestine and the other Arab territories. To persist in its arrogance and intransigence [illegible] in acquiring more arms as well as an atomic bomb and in building new settlements on occupied territories and in pursuing a policy of violence and oppression against the Arab inhabitants and the repeated acts of aggression on other's territories and its violation of Lebanon's national unity and territorial integrity. all this is part of a comprehensive Israeli plan that aims at creating an atmosphere of division, fear, anxiety and tension in the whole region in an attempt to consolidate foreign control in the region and to deprive the peoples of the region from [words indistinct] and living in security and peace. In our view the solutions lie in Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and in the realization of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine and this people's right to establish a national state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization in its capacity as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

As for southern Africa, my country condemns the policy of annihilation directed against the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia by the racist regime in South Africa. My country supports the rights of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and southern Africa to freedom, independence and territorial integrity. My country condemns the occupation of these areas by the racist reactionary regimes, and supports the bitter struggle being waged by the liberation movements in these areas and condemns the aggression by the racist regimes against the fraternal peoples in the confrontation states.

On the other hand my country expresses its full commitment to the resolution which the UN General Assembly adopted at its recent session expressing the member-countries' anxiety at the tension in the Mediterranean as a result of the nonelimination of the crisis spots and the increasing accumulation of arms.

What we have said about the Mediterranean can be applied to the Indian Ocean, which should be declared an area of peace. The independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in this area should be protected.

These, Mr President, are some remarks which I thought I should submit to you on my country's behalf out of our participation in the work of this conference on which our peoples and the peoples of the world have pinned great hopes.

Mr President, out of our respect for the agreement on which our conference has been unanimous when it drafted its agenda and out of our faithful commitment to you, I wanted to avoid a lengthy and detailed review of the situation prevailing in our area in northwest Africa, and the so-called Western Sahara issue, as well as the reasons behind this tense situation. But some delegations including the delegation of Algeria, did not respect this agreement and exploited the general review to express its own views in some remarks. I shall not be long in speaking, Mr President, but, and to put it very briefly, it is inevitable that I should give right where right is due and correct some mistakes, whether these were deliberate or otherwise.

The issue of the so-called Western Sahara is an issue of maintaining my country's territorial integrity before anything else. The Moroccan people have been liberated from the yoke of colonialism in this area of Morocco following a bitter struggle and great sacrifices and following resistance of the forces of colonialism and occupation. This is a known fact, an old established fact. The resistance waged by the people of this area and the unanimous will of 19 million Moroccans who rally round their kind have put an end to the foreign occupation of this area. We have carried out this within the framework of international law, as the international court of justice recognized the relations which linked and link the inhabitants of these areas with the kings of Morocco; it also recognized that the central administrations in Morocco and Mauritania used to exercise sovereignty over this area. In accordance with the Security Council's recommendations and the other UN bodies, and charter, particularly Chapter 33, we participated in the negotiations to which we were invited and which led to the Madrid agreement on 14 November 1975, which was endorsed by the UN General Assembly in its recommendation No 6458 B. The inhabitants of the area expressed their will through the council of the community and later they reaffirmed, through free and democratic elections organized at regional and professional levels, and later at the national legislative level. In a final and total manner, their will to stay within their natural framework, to join the mother country.

Mr President, I do not wish to speak at length about this, particularly when I want to conclude my remarks about this issue and therefore I would like to say that the reason behind the tension in the area--perhaps the only reason--is the flagrant and repeated aggression on my country's soil and the soil of Mauritania by those who claim that they have no dispute with us, at a time when they are arming, financing, equipping, training, and influencing this aggression even if their armies are not directly involved in this aggression. Time is short for me to give you the proof I have about this. As for the so-called POLISARIO it is but an imaginary thing that exists only in the minds of those using it for the purpose of domination and expansion. Last but not least, Mr President, I want to conclude my speech about this issue which undoubtedly deserved a detailed review in order to submit all its elements by saying that my country, while truly wishing to spread peace and tranquility and work for the laying down of the foundations of constructive cooperation in the region, does not and will not accept any threat and concede its rights to its territorial integrity.

Likewise, my country does not permit itself to give lessons to others and consequently is not willing to be given lessons by others at all particularly from those who want to appear as if they are big powers.

Mr Chairman, we sincerely hoped to overcome the obstacles and differences, we hoped that our next conference would be convened in an atmosphere of clarity and honest thought. But we wonder, as certain delegations have wondered before us--I mention in particular the delegation of sister Egypt--we wonder whether it is still possible to convene the next summit conference in Havana? In view of what I have mentioned in my speech the matter has become [words indistinct] as far as we are concerned, clear outside this shall. Therefore, I say and repeat: is it still possible to convene the next summit conference in Havana? Would it not be better to postpone it until another date? Would it not be better to postpone the meeting so that the view could become clear and it would then be possible to convene it in an atmosphere where harmony, accord and clarity would prevail? Thank you, Mr Chairman and colleagues, for your attention.

I do not want to leave this platform before I renew my profound condolences to our brothers in the delegation of fraternal Sudan and to the Sudanese people at the tragedy that has befallen them. I support all the resolutions which have been adopted here and hope that every possible help and aid will be sent to fraternal Sudan and the fraternal Sudanese people as urgently as possible. Thank you, Mr President.

'Chronicle' of Events Issued

LD282202Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)--The joint editing office of radio newsmen from non-aligned countries prepared also today a chronicle on the ministerial non-aligned conference in Belgrade. The editor of today's programme is Abdul Mahdi Fadhil, editor of the paper ATH-THAWRAH, Iraq, and the deputy editor is Laurent Mulin Dabigwi of Radio Rwanda.

The text of the chronicle transmitted to many radio-stations in non-aligned countries and which will be heard tonight by millions, reads:

The foreign ministerial conference of non-aligned countries is into its fourth day of work, with the heads of delegation taking the floor according to the order of speakers for the conference's morning and evening sessions.

All speakers unanimously stressed the importance of the non-aligned movement's role in developing friendly relations among non-aligned countries, as well as the need for strengthening the movement's unity and safeguarding its independence from outside pressures. The majority of speakers criticized colonialism in both its old and new forms, imperialism and Zionism, which is spreading and continuing with the occupation of Arab territories. Some of the speakers pointed to the need for continuing talks on settling the Cyprus crisis.

More than ten speakers took part in debate this morning. The speakers included the representatives of Laos, Cuba, Syria, Jordan, Niger, PLO, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh and Somalia.

Some of the speakers focused on the current international economic situation and called for stronger cooperation among members of the non-aligned movement, including cooperation in the field of the mutual transfer of technology.

The economic and political committees are continuing their sessions to work out the formulations which are to enter the conference's final declaration. Today the drafting groups of the political and economic committees continued work. They are charged with formulating the final version of the declaration. Yugoslavia, as the host country, submitted for discussion a draft resolution. The political committee's working group will continue work until agreement is reached on the 28 articles of the draft resolution concerning the policy of non-alignment, the basic thrusts of non-aligned activity and the movement's development as an independent factor in the world. A large number of speakers in the drafting group believe that the draft resolution submitted by Yugoslavia offers a sound basis for reaching broad agreement.

Dr. Saidun Hammadi, the foreign minister of Iraq, met in Belgrade today with Mr. Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Communist League's Central Committee. They discussed the situation in the non-aligned movement and efforts to strengthen solidarity among its members.

Last night, Dr. Saidun Hammadi held a press conference at which he spoke about questions concerning the ministerial conference. He said that the decision passed by the Arab foreign ministers yesterday to convene a special UN General Assembly session on the Palestine question means that attempts to settle this problem outside the United Nations have failed.

29 JULY REPORTAGE ON BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE

Political Committee Continues Work

LD291240Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 29, (TANJUG)--The political committee and its drafting group continue this morning work on formulating texts on various questions. Still under discussion is Cyprus and parts of the preamble of the draft declaration, at last night's meeting, which ended late into the night. The formulations on the Middle East and the Palestine issue jointly proposed by the Arab countries were adopted. The text is reported to include a very sharp condemnation of Israeli policy in the Middle East. Discussion on this problem has been very extensive and was carried over into this morning's session.

The drafting group last night approved another 10 paragraphs of the preamble to the draft declaration meaning agreement has been reached on a total of 18 of the 27 paragraphs of the draft preamble.

The paragraphs on which agreement has been reached formulate issues of fundamental importance to the non-aligned movement. A balance is drawn of the political and economic activity to date of the non-aligned, with indisputable successes lauded but criticism, too, of delays in achieving some vital aspects of cooperation, especially in the economic sphere.

The paragraphs approved already in committee include the recommendation to the sixth summit, scheduled for next year in Havana, to advance cooperation among the non-aligned countries. Support is confirmed to the liberation movements in countries which are the victims of aggression and to the struggle for the full political and social-economic emancipation of peoples.

The paragraphs also make note of the appearance of new regional crises while old crises and difficult international problems remain unsolved.

The current situation is emphasized as fomenting a sharp aggravation of the position of developing countries. Especially noted is the extension of bloc divisions and block rivalry. This morning the important issue of non-interference in the affairs of others is also under discussion. Sharper tones are reported in evidence in this discussion, from the various positions on and views of this problem. Also planned for discussion in the drafting group today is the draft declaration's text on settling disputes between individual non-aligned countries in terms of the possible contributions to this end of the non-aligned countries themselves.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Speaks

LD291538Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

["General Debate at Today's Morning Session of Belgrade Nonalined Conference: Speech by Ethiopian Foreign Minister"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, stated that the nonalined movement had become the vanguard of world peace and the struggle for the new economic, social and political order in the world.

However, Dr Feleke noted that the "distortion of detente" represents the greatest threat to peace and warned against the immediate dangers arising from the increased pressures exerted by imperialism on nonalined countries, especially in Africa. In this context he condemned the "latest maneuver of imperialism in the form of the attempt to set up a pan-African security force under the control of NATO."

Dr Feleke went on to dwell on what he called the "internal weaknesses of the movements" and in this connection reproached nonalined countries for "not reacting" to, as he put it, "Somalia's aggression in Ogaden," and then presented his country's attitude to foreign aid to Ethiopia in the Ogaden conflict.

Dr Feleke called for the "reaffirmation of the constant values of the principles of nonalinements" and for strict respect for them. He stressed that Ethiopia continues to adhere strictly to the two fundamental principles of its revolution: The building of socialism and the policy of nonalinement.

The representative of Ethiopia also expressed support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia and the struggle for a just solution to the crisis in the Middle East and the realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. He also drew attention to the dangerous situation in Southeast Asia and spoke in favor of Korea's reunification and the preservation of the unity of nonalined Cyprus. He appealed for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Using events in Latin America as an illustration, Dr Feleke condemned imperialism, "especially that of the United States," which hinder the liberation struggle of the peoples of the world.

More on Ethiopian Speech

LD291832Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Ethiopia's foreign minister, Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, has criticized the nonalined movement on trial. Referring to the Ogaden conflict as a major threat to world peace, the foreign minister accused Somalia of aggression and praised Cuba for its military assistance, which, he said, was provided at the request of Ethiopia to combat the aggression.

But he said some countries had concocted a new and perverted definition of nonalinement in an attempt to paralyze Ethiopia's freedom of action in seeking military assistance to counter aggression. Dr Feleke pointed out that Ethiopia had the fundamental right to seek assistance in self-defense under the UN Charter. He stated that Somalia was infiltrating regular troops into Ethiopia to commit murder and wanton destruction, such as attacks on settlements, railways and bridges. He also pointed out that Somalia was receiving arms from imperialist countries and an endless flow of money from reactionary quarters.

He said that it is regrettable that in the face of such brazen aggression, and in violation of the cardinal principles of the UN and OAU, as well as the basic principles of the nonalined movement, this vast group of nations remained by and large conspicuously silent.

Morocco Disapproves Havana Venue

LD291332Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, who is heading his country's delegation at the Belgrade nonalined conference, held a press conference in the Sava Center today during which he condemned military interventions in Africa. Nonalined countries, he said, should do all they can in good time to prevent such interventions.

According to Boucetta, the sending of the Moroccan military contingent to Zaire was in keeping with the OAU Charter. He added that Moroccan troops would not be staying there for long.

The Moroccan foreign minister reiterated his reserve concerning the holding of the next nonalined summit in Cuba, which he expressed in his speech at the plenary session of the conference yesterday. Boucette also repeated criticism of the work of the coordination bureau, stating that it has not always expressed the will of the nonalined countries as a whole.

Cuban Minister's Remarks

LD291338Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1301 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 29 (TANJUG)--Exercising his right of reply during this morning's session of the non-aligned ministerial conference, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca criticized certain countries for their objections made during the general debate with regard to the next non-aligned summit being held in Havana.

The Cuban foreign minister accused the largest imperialist state of attempting to block the conference. He further charged Oma, Morocco, Somalia, Zaire, Egypt and Kampuchea with trying to divide the movement.

Cuba has always supported peoples fighting for independence and defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity, said Minister Malmierca. Cuba will continue his fight for strengthening the non-aligned movement's unity, he added.

TANJUG Reports on Session

LD291852Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 29, (TANJUG)--The debate in plenary sessions of the ministerial non-aligned conference continues to bear out the impression that participants see unity and solidarity among the member-countries as one of the main levers for strengthening the role of the non-aligned countries.

Last night and this morning, speakers emphasized that non-alignment is an independent factor in international affairs--and nobody's appendage or extended arm--and that it is no longer possible to deal with world problems outstanding without it.

Representatives of Oman, Liberia, Zaire, Mozambique and Sierra Leone spoke last night, and those of the Maldives, Benin, Gabon, Ethiopia, Togo, Central African Empire, Cameroon and Belize this morning, in the first session of the closing day of the conference.

Differences, present at previous sessions and known even before the conference, have also been in evidence at these two last plenary sessions.

Zaire's delegate Kabeya Mukeba devoted a considerable part of his statement to criticism of the Soviet Union and Cuba, claiming their responsibility for recent developments in the Shaba Province. He announced that his country has no intention of participating in the next non-aligned summit if held in Havana. However, he welcomed efforts by Angola and Zaire to restore good-neighbour relations.

The Ethiopian delegate, Foreign Minister Dr. Gedle-Giorgis, noted that the non-aligned movement has become the vanguard of world peace and efforts to introduce a new economic, political, and social order in the world. He warned against direct dangers posed by increased imperialist pressure and described the latest imperialism maneuver, in the attempt to set up a pan-African security force "under NATO's control" as the gravest threat to peace. He criticized the non-aligned for "their silence" in the face of "Somali aggression in Ogaden" and explained foreign aid to Ethiopia during the Ogaden war.

The delegate of Gabon, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Ngomo Obiang, spoke in support of liberation movements and emphasized, as have virtually all other speakers, that the non-aligned movement is "neither pro-West, nor pro-East, neither pro-capitalist nor pro-communist." He rejected the thesis alleging a natural alliance of some countries with the non-aligned movement and criticized such claims as contrary to the principles which gave birth to the movement and to "our opposition to militaristic bloc policies."

The anti-bloc character of the non-aligned movement and its unity are in fact confirmed by the diversity in ideological, social and other options which even today is a feature of the debate underway. Also noteworthy is the constant course of the debate within the framework of the concept of non-alignment, despite the reflection of these differences in the more or less polemic tones struck, depending for the most part on the degree of preoccupation of a given country with its immediate problems.

As a result, the differences, neither new nor surprising, have not aggravated. The quest is for ways to resolve them or blunt their edge when they clash with the positions of the large majority of the movement or the movement as a whole.

This is reflected also in the political and economic committees where the documents of the conference are being drafted. In this context, among the points already formulated and adopted by the political committee, interest focuses on the texts on the Middle East and the Palestinian question, submitted jointly by the Arab countries, which have been approved.

A very live discussion in work marked by the high interest of all participants is reported in the committees. Also drawn up has been a summary of political and economic activity of non-aligned countries which will be included in the document. As learned, criticism of the slow implementation of some forms of non-aligned cooperation, especially in the economic field, has been given a place, too.

Draft Declaration Partially Completed

LD2918O4Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The editorial group of the political committee of the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries has completed the coordination of the text of the first part of the draft declaration. The texts of all 28 paragraphs of the introductory part of the draft together with amendments and supplements thus coordinated will be discussed and coordinated by the political committee at its plenary session this afternoon. They will then be submitted, as the final text of the proposed declaration, to the final session of the foreign affairs ministers, which is expected to be held during the night.

The political committee has also coordinated the texts of the parts of the declaration which refer to special issues, such as disarmament, Cyprus, the Middle East and other issues for which special working groups have been set up. The proposed text of the declaration on Latin America has also been adopted, with some reservations. Regarding southern Africa, that part of the text has been returned to the working group for the final touches at the proposal of some countries so that certain attitudes can be coordinated.

At this morning's session of the editorial group of the political committee the last 10 paragraphs of the first part of the draft declaration, submitted by Yugoslavia as the host of the gathering, were coordinated. These paragraphs deal with very complex and significant issues such as noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries by political, economic and other methods. Paragraphs of the draft which deal with this issue contain a severe condemnation of these phenomena and of their exponents and they call on all nonalined countries to decisively oppose all aspects of foreign interference.

Paragraphs which refer to relaxation of tension, international security, disarmament and other issues have also been coordinated. Among other things they express great concern about the delay in detente and the increasingly dangerous arms race, and they stress the important link between these issues and the problems of development. They stress, among other things, that relaxation of tension does not depend merely on the relations between military blocs and great powers.

The last three paragraphs deal with the significant issues of the admission of new members and of resolving disputes between individual nonalined countries. Regarding this last issue, the setting up of some kind of firm mechanism is not envisaged, but rather a kind of system of good offices, i.e., the setting up of ad hoc groups. And in this context reference is made also to the good offices of the coordinating bureau, but not as an exclusive instrument or organ for mediation. Finally it is recommended to the nonalined countries which are in conflict to examine all the indicated possibilities for resolving disputes.

The political committee should continue its work immediately so that the proposed documents can be submitted on time to the final plenary session of the ministerial conference.

SFRY Delegate Discusses Results

LD291919Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 29, (TANJUG)--The non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade cannot be expected to settle the existing conflicts and disputes between individual non-aligned countries, although it will mainly intensify appeals for peace, contribute to greater understanding and, perhaps, mitigate conflicts between individual countries.

Such was the conclusion reached by Milan Komatina, Yugoslav delegation head to the ministerial conference and Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the United Nations, on the basis of the course of the conference to date.

It may now be said that such conflicts, which we make no attempt to conceal but, on the contrary, openly discuss, "did not dominate the conference nor characterize its work," said Komatina in an interview to Yugoslav radio stations.

In corroboration of this view, Komatina said the Arab countries had reached agreement on a joint approach to the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

In his opinion the conference so far has not had smooth going in every respect, "differences over certain questions have been in evidence, but the seeking [to] reinforce unity, "not in the sense of monolithism, but in that of joint action along the main lines of international politics has generally prevailed."

Final Plenary Session Opens

LD291224Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 29,(TANJUG)--New day has begun at Belgrade's "Sava Center," the last day of the non-aligned ministerial conference. The general debate continues in plenary session, and the draft final documents continue under discussion in the conference's two working bodies--the political and the economic committee. The preliminary drafts of these documents, a declaration and action programme, were prepared by Yugoslavia, the host country of the conference.

Tunisian delegation member, Ambassador Taieb Sahbani is presiding at the open, plenary session. First to speak this morning was the minister of foreign affairs of Maldives Fathulla Jameel. He was the 67th participant in the general debate at the Belgrade gathering. Some 20 more delegates of full non-aligned members, observers and liberation movements are still listed to speak.

The closing session of the conference is expected late this afternoon or in the evening. At this final open plenary 800 representatives of the close to 100 full members of the non-aligned movement will adopt the final documents which, it has been learned, set forth an overall assessment of the present international situation and formulate key action for the political and economic spheres.

Nonalined General Debate Ends

LD2921482Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1941 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 29. (TANJUG)--The non-alined ministerial conference general debate, involving 83 delegation heads of full participants, observers, and guests, ended here this afternoon.

The exceptionally large number of speakers at plenary sessions is seen by observers as a major feature of the debate.

Many of the speakers noted the various difficulties of the non-aligned in the past, but underlined the movement's ability at all times to overcome them and continue growing.

It was precisely the determination not to abandon the movement's basic principles, which have enabled it to become an important and indispensable factor on the international scene, that figured prominently in the debate.

It was only understandable that, just as there are elements of difference within the movement itself, broadly based as it is, such a wide-ranging exchange of views should give expression to certain differences, too. But, as observers say, even when harsher notes were struck in the debate, they were said to be motivated by the interests of the movement, its objectives and future.

Many observers say that debate proved the movement's general orientation despite the differences, toward the settlement of major international issues.

Even when discussion entailed conflicts among individual non-aligned countries, prominence was given to the commitment to resolve internal disputes in the sole manner as befits the non-aligned countries--peacefully, through dialogue and cooperation.

Noted as a special achievement of the conference is the Arab accord reached generally assessed as conducive to a renewed unified Arab approach in endeavours to resolve the Middle East crisis.

Despite the new problems arising as a result of the non-aligned movement's size and growth, problems common to the whole movement dominated the meeting, conference sources say.

The next plenary session, to be held behind closed doors, is scheduled to begin at midnight. During the session, the member countries will approve reports on the work of the political and economic committees and adopt the conference documents--the declaration and action programme.

Draft on Palestine Approved

JN3015111Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Belgrade--Arab Syria has scored a new victory on the Palestine issue. The conference of the nonalined countries' foreign ministers has approved the draft resolution submitted by Syria and the PLO on the Palestine issue.

The resolution points out that the explosive situation in the Middle East is due to Israel's insistence on usurping Palestine, and its continued refusal to recognize the firm national rights of the Palestinian people, in accordance with the UN General Assembly's resolutions.

The resolution also asserts that Israel's continued refusal to withdraw from occupied Palestine and Arab territories and its disavowal of the national and firm rights of the Palestinian people are absolutely unacceptable, constitute a blatant violation of the principles of both the UN Charter and of the international declaration of human rights, and are a threat to world peace and security.

The resolution stresses the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, against colonialism, Zionist occupation and racism, carried out with all available means in accordance with UN principles.

The resolution again affirms the UN resolution which considers Zionism a form of racism and racial discrimination. The resolution expresses its faith that the military, political, economic and moral support Israel is obtaining from certain countries, particularly the United States, encourages Israel to proceed in its aggressive policy and to continue its usurpation of Palestine.

The resolution calls on all countries to break their political, economic, cultural and technical relations with Israel. It notes that Israel's continued UN membership contradicts the UN Charter and encourages Israel to ignore the UN resolutions and to collude with various aggressive, racial and expansionist regimes.

The resolution reaffirms full and effective support for the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle under the PLO--their sole legitimate representative--to regain their firm national rights in Palestine, including their right to return and establish their independent state.

The resolution also calls for coordination between the activities of the nonalined countries to abide by all resolutions adopted by the summit conferences and by those of the foreign ministers of the nonalined countries on the Palestine issue. It calls on them to implement these resolutions as soon as possible.

The resolution condemns the U.S. attempts and endeavors to achieve its own interests and influence in the area by liquidating the Palestine issue, supporting Israel in its expansionist and racist policies in occupied Palestine, and encouraging bilateral and partial solutions.

The resolution declares the PLO's right to participate independently and on equal footing in all UN conferences and activities concerned with the Palestine issue and with the Arab-Zionist struggle.

The resolution also condemns Israel's racist, expansionist and terrorist practices and policies, and its plans and actions in building settlements, Judaizing occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and changing their political, demographic, social, cultural and economic features. This includes the Judaization of Jerusalem, Hebron, Nazareth, and areas of the Negev, Galilee, the Golan and Sinai. The resolution considers all such procedures contemptible and illegitimate. They cannot be accepted.

The resolution condemns Israel's continued violations of the rights of the Palestinians and other Arabs in the occupied territories. It also condemns Israel's refusal to apply the Geneva conventions in this regard.

The resolution condemns all countries which grant military, political, economic, and manpower support to Israel. The resolution calls on these countries to immediately cease every form of financial and moral support for Israel.

In conclusion, the conference decided to list the Palestine issue on the agenda of the sixth conference of the nonalined leaders, or of the prime ministers of the nonalined countries.

Economic Aspects of Declaration Cited

LD301644Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 30, (TANJUG)--The economic section of the declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries highlights the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order and points to the non-aligned and other developing countries as the most adversely affected by present relations.

The declaration adopted by the conference at its closing session at dawn today consists of an economic and a political section.

In regard to international economic relations, concern is stated with the lack of progress in efforts to date to solve international economic problems and redress the inequitable position of developing countries. Results have not been achieved, the declaration notes, because of the insufficient political will of the developed countries. The declaration insists on initiated negotiations being continued and new dialogues undertaken with the developed countries within the United Nations system. And it deplores tactics of delay and resistance to substantial change.

With a view to strengthening their collective bargaining power and dealing successfully with the outstanding economic problems, the declaration presses for the establishment of more substantive cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries. It reasserts the concept of self-reliance which, as part of strategy, was cast in concrete terms in the action programme of Colombo. The course charted will considerably reduce the room for exploitation and domination in their numerous forms.

The Belgrade conference identifies the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order with the struggle of nations against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, racial discrimination, apartheid and all other forms of domination, interference in internal affairs and foreign occupation.

The formulations adopted on all the more important issues deriving from present, inequitable economic relations define a declaration committed to action for resolving the manifold problems in the areas of raw materials, indebtedness of developing countries, assistance from developed countries, liberalization of international trade, reform of the monetary-financial system, urgency of industrialization, transfer of science and technology, agriculture and energy.

The Belgrade conference calls for urgent action to relieve the indebtedness of developing countries (at present totalling some 250 billion dollars) by the conversion of these debts into development assistance. Noting that all the developing [as received] countries have not fulfilled the obligation they assumed in the United Nations to set (?aside) 0.70 percent of their GNP for assistance to the developing countries, the declaration calls the attention of the developed world to this.

In regard to the transfer of science and technology, the Belgrade conference points to the need for fundamental changes in this area and a new international codex to regulate the transfer of science and technology as well as to the need for a revision of the Paris convention on the protection of industrial property.

The non-aligned countries state their categoric opposition to the monopoly of nuclear technology by the nuclear-developed countries. They urge these countries to contribute to the further development and application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

A unified approach by the non-aligned and other developing countries, states the declaration, is an essential precondition for, and their principal strength in the attainment of the goals (?defined). This unity is achievable through respect for the different interests of individual countries and groups of developing countries.

30 JULY REPORTAGE ON BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE

Vrhovec Addresses Closing Session

AU3015 30Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 30 Jul 78 AU

[Report on speech by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at the closing session of the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade on 30 July]

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and chairman and minister of the host country, spoke at the conclusion of the closing session of the nonalined countries ministerial conference, saying, among other things:

Our meeting convincingly confirms that the nonalined movement is in fact a movement to a better, more just and democratic world, one without violence and abuse of anyone's freedom and dignity. Comprehended as a constant movement, the nonalinement policy, Josip Vrhovec said, has its especially important moments, which may be termed the demarcating ones.

Vrhovec expressed his conviction that this meeting is one of these special moments along the long road from Belgrade to Belgrade. The debate which we have just concluded, Vrhovec stressed, was conducted in an atmosphere of frankness and unity which could not be endangered, even by the many differences in views on both discrete and general questions and dilemmas.

Recalling President Tito's words, spoken at the beginning of the conference, to the effect that realization of the noble aims toward which we aspire, and which are of such importance to the world's destiny, expresses our constant striving to overcome the bloc division of the world and to strengthen those elements in world relations which lead to peace, security and general social progress, Vrhovec pointed out that it is precisely for this reason that the nonalined movement is an independent, united and autonomous factor in world politics and that it must remain as such.

At the conclusion of our work, Vrhovec said, we shall all, I am convinced, agree that we have confirmed our essential adherence to these aims, principles and ideals, which have united us from the very beginning. We are all united in the struggle to strengthen the independence and freedom of our own and other countries and peoples, and against everything that endangers and disputes this freedom and independence.

In order to achieve this, Vrhovec said, we must, despite differences among us, invest united efforts in the chief directions of our actions. We have confirmed that awareness of the need of such a unity is stronger than disagreements and misunderstandings. We have energetically declared ourselves to be against all major protoganists of resistance to the inevitable changes. We have again pointed out that we resolutely struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, expansionism, racism, apartheid, Zionism and every form of economic and political hegemony and foreign domination.

The document which we have just adopted, Vrhovec stressed, is an important manifesto of our beliefs, as well as of concrete action solidarity. In this document, our countries clearly point out the responsibility of the developed countries for the present unacceptable delay in efforts to construct a new system of international economic relations, in which, Vrhovec stressed, we see a potential source of the greatest danger for the fate of peace and for the future development of the world.

Vrhovec also said that the document warns the world that the bloc divisions and the arms race must be mastered by strengthening and expanding, to all members, regions and continents, the process begun for relaxation of tension.

Here, too, we expressed our conviction, Vrhovec said, that the process of relaxation of tension and the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean are inseparable from the process of detente.

Further in his speech, Vrhovec expressed his satisfaction with the increasingly clearer prospect for and content of cooperation among the nonalined countries in various spheres. This cooperation is an important, irreplaceable part of the struggle for new relations in the world, and as such, it is in the interest of both the developed and undeveloped countries.

Vrhovec also said that all this offers the best answer to those more or less malicious, pessimistic predictions which, on the eve of this meeting, exuded misunderstanding of the democratic essence of the nonalined movement.

In concluding his speech, Josip Vrhovec expressed special thanks for the words of tribute which the participants of the conference conveyed to President Tito for his message to the nonalined meeting and for his role in the creation, growth and progress of the nonalined movement. Josip Vrhovec expressed thanks to all who had contributed to the work and success of the conference, and expressed the wish that all coming meetings of the nonalined countries might be concluded with full success.

Declaration, Action Program Adopted

LD301232Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1134 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 30, (TANJUG)--The foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries, meeting in Belgrade, have adopted in their closed plenary session both the declaration and action program of the conference.

Economic Action Program

LD302304Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 30, (TANJUG)--The non-aligned countries have reaffirmed their readiness to permanently strengthen their unity, solidarity and mutual cooperation. This is set down in the action programme for economic cooperation which was unanimously adopted by the (?ministers) conference here today.

The document contains the commitment, of the (?non-aligned) developing countries to promote economic cooperation among themselves and reinforce the positions of the underdeveloped world in international cooperation.

(?In international economic relations the non-aligned) countries are endeavouring, by coordinating their actions, not only to maintain but also (?to intensify) their role as initiators and this under conditions (?of) a highly complex international economic situation, especially as the rich remain [word indistinct] to the development problems of the poor.

The ministerial conference concludes that the non-aligned world has a chance only if it (?accepts) unity wherever the most important issues of establishing the new international economic order are in question.

The attempt to reach, jointly and in dialogue with the developed countries, agreement on a common funds to finance the [word indistinct] stocks of raw materials having failed, the ministerial conference calls on (?developed) countries to reconsider their position on this problem.

The ministers favourably assess cooperation to date among the non-aligned [word indistinct] developing countries above all, in the fields of science and technology, finances, health, fisheries, tourism, and telecommunications, among news agencies, in establishing research and information systems, to increase trade, promote maritime transport and in technical assistance.

Encouraged by the results achieved in developing cooperation in the field of information, the ministers underline their interest in the realization of the programme of cooperation among the radio and television broadcasters of non-aligned countries.

The establishment of the international centre for public enterprises, with headquarters in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and the information centre of non-aligned countries on [word indistinct] corporations in Cuba have been assessed as important steps in the promotion of cooperation among non-aligned countries, and a full contribution is expected also from the just-founded common research and information system. Interest is confirmed in the founding in India of a (?center) for science and technology which would also contribute to the development of cooperation in the field of science and technology.

The ministerial non-aligned conference has reaffirmed the concept of self-reliance as a way for settling accumulated economic problems. This, at the same time, is a part of the strategy of strengthening the collective bargaining position of the underdeveloped and poor south in the dialogue with the rich and industrially developed north, with a view to establishing the new international economic order.

Resolutions Adopted

LD301313Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The plenary session of the conference of foreign ministers of nonalined countr which was held as a closed session, has just ended in the Sava Center in Belgrad Sources state that reports were adopted at this session on the work of the political and economic committees, as were the main documents of the conference--the declaration and action program on mutual cooperation between the nonalined countries and the developing countries. Two resolutions were also adopted, the first on the Middle East and the second on Palestine. The formal closing session of the conference is to begin soon.

Havana Confirmed for Next Summit

LD302048Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 30 (TANJUG)--The ministerial non-aligned conference decided here today to hold the sixth summit of the non-aligned in Havana, the capital of Cuba, from September 3 to 7 next year. The conference recommended to non-aligned heads of state and government to accept at that gathering Iraq's offer to host, in Baghdad, the seventh non-aligned summit scheduled for 1982.

As part of preparations for the Havana summit, the ministerial conference decided to convene a preparatory committee at ambassadorial level on August 28 and 29, and a conference of foreign ministers from Ausust 30 to September 1 next year in the Cuban capital.

Over the coming 12 months the coordinating bureau in [word indistinct] will work as a preparatory committee of the sixth non-aligned summit and is authorized to draft an agenda for it. The coordinating bureau's activities, as decided today, should be in keeping with the fifth summit decision on its composition and responsibilities and [word indistinct] with the Belgrade ministerial conference decisions. The coordinating bureau is expected to work in closest cooperation with Cuba as host country and Sri Lanka as the country coordinating non-aligned activity between the Colombo and Havana summits.

The Belgrade ministerial conference decided in particular that in the stage of preparations for the sixth summit all non-aligned (?countries) may participate in the work of the coordinating bureau.

Decisions on Membership Questions

LD301849Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The participants in the Belgrade conference welcomed the delegation of the African country of Djibouti, which became a new full member of the nonalined movement at this gathering.

Pakistan, the UN Council for Namibia and the Republic of San Marino were given the status of guests.

The ministerial conference in Belgrade decided that the question of admitting Bolivia as a full member should be postponed.

The conference greeted with acclaim Malta's statement on its decision that all military bases on the territory of the island will be abolished by 31 March 1979 on the basis of a policy founded on the principles of nonalinement.

Tribute to Tito

LD301726Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1349 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 30, (TANJUG)--The preamble of the declaration of the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade speaks in special tribute of the role of Yugoslav President Tito in the development of international relations as a whole and of his contribution to the success of this important gathering.

The declaration states:

"At its inaugural session, the conference was privileged to hear an inspiring keynote address by H. E. Josip Broz Tito, the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the (?text) of which was included by (?unanimous decision) in the records of the conference. The address was widely acclaimed as a significant contribution to the deliberations and the successful outcome of the (?conference)".

The declaration continues: "The conference acknowledged the historic role which President Tito continues to play in the strengthening of the policy of non-alignment and its further consolidation as an independent force in building a new, more equitable and just system of international relations.

The conference salutes President Tito's unremitting efforts to promote the fundamentals of non-aligned policy and reiterates its appreciation of President Tito's dedication and commitment to the consolidation and preservation of the unity and solidarity of non-aligned countries which are the cornerstones of the strength and effectiveness of the movement.

Resolution on Middle East

LD302233Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 30 (TANJUG)--Non-aligned (?countries) have reaffirmed their (?support) for settlement of the Middle East crisis and committed themselves to extending political and economic assistance to Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization in their struggle to regain all occupied lands and for the exercise by the Palestinians of their inalienable national rights in their own home.

This (?support) is voiced in the resolution on the Middle East adopted today by the non-aligned ministerial conference here in the motion of the Arab countries. A separate resolution on Palestine was also adopted.

The Middle East resolution notes that a just peace in the region can be achieved only by complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab lands and by restoring to the Palestinians all their rights, above all those to return to the homeland, exercise self-determination and set up an independent state in Palestine.

Non-aligned countries strongly [word indistinct] Israel's expansionism, especially the policy of denying the political, (?geographic), economic, cultural, and religious specificities of the population in occupied Palestinian and Arab lands, the policy of mass arrests, property confiscation and all other forms of harassing the Arab population. Non-aligned countries call on all states to take [word indistinct] measures against Israel in order to prevent it from continuing this policy. Non-aligned countries undertake to work for convening a special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the Palestine question and to include the Middle East problem in the agenda for the sixth conference of non-aligned heads of state and government, the resolution says.

Political Section of Declaration

LD302156Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Report on the political section of the declaration adopted during the 25-30 July nonalined ministerial conference in Belgrade]

[Text] Belgrade--The ministers of foreign affairs of nonalined countries noted with satisfaction that nonalinement was assuming a growing role, that it was becoming more efficient and that it was accepted more broadly in all regions of the world. "The nonalined movement has become a successful, independent international factor which inspires peoples and countries in their struggle for a new system of international relations based on independence, equality and justice."

This is stated in the introductory part of the declaration which the ministerial conference of nonalined countries adopted today at the final plenary session of the greatest diplomatic gathering ever held outside the United Nations.

The declaration's introduction says that participants in the conference heard, with particular satisfaction, the inspiring and significant speech by President Tito, a speech which, by unanimous decision, became one of the documents of the conference. The speech was broadly accepted as a significant contribution to the discussions and to the successful outcome of the conference.

The declaration contains the attitudes of the nonalined countries toward the most essential issues faced by the nonalined countries and the international community as a whole. Substantial parts of this document are devoted to the nonalined movement, from the viewpoint of confirming its basic principles, its character and its role as an independent and global force. The activity of the nonalined countries, following the fifth summit conference in Colombo, within the context of topical events on the international scene is very extensively elaborated. The document devotes particular attention to consolidation of the solidarity and action unity of the nonalined countries, and places emphasis on the need to preserve this unity in order to create the most favorable conditions possible for the struggle for genuine independence, equal security of all countries and peoples and for free socioeconomic development of every country.

With reference to hotbeds of crisis, the declaration places emphasis on the Middle East problem and southern Africa as the two most important areas in which the liberation struggle against occupation and foreign domination is being intensively waged. The document extends powerful support to the PLO, the SWAPO liberation movement and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

Special sections deal with problems such as the Cyprus issue, the Korean question, the Indian Ocean, disarmament, non-self-governing territories and others.

The draft declaration, which served as a basis for the work of both the political committee and of editorial groups, was submitted, in line with customary practice, by the host country, Yugoslavia. This draft was assessed by circles within the majority of delegations as very meaningful, integral and as a suitable basis for the formulation of final texts. These were arrived at after exhaustive discussions, coordination of attitudes and many amendments that were incorporated in the final text. This document is, therefore, the fruit of joint efforts and of work by all participants in the ministerial conference, and was arrived at through a free and democratic exchange of views. In the course of the discussion, begun a month and a half ago during consultations, and continued at this gathering, along with both harmonious and polemic undertones, the desire prevailed to reach generally acceptable solutions in line with general principles and premises of nonalined policy.

The declaration goes on to stress that the Colombo conference in continuity with conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Algiers, had worked out an all-embracing political platform and concrete programs for joint actions by nonalined countries in international spheres, actions aimed at resolving fundamental world problems in order to establish a new system of international relations. "Of greatest significance is the fact that the fifth conference [in Colombo] confirmed the need to (?preserve) continuous vigilance over the essential character of nonalinement, to retain unswerving faith in its principles and policy, and to safeguard its particular identity and authentic characters, as well as the need to fully respect its decisions as the best guarantee against all threats to the movement's integrity and solidarity." It goes on to add that the fifth conference rejected all foreign pressures on the movement and consolidated its role as one of the most dynamic world factors. It is also noted that nonalined principles have withstood the test of time.

The declaration points out that the nonalined movement, united in action, has become an indispensable factor in resolving fundamental international problems under conditions of existing contradictions and the growing interdependence of the world. "As an independent vital force, the movment is comprehensively committed to the struggle against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism, exploitation, the policy of force and all forms of foreign domination and hegemony; in other words, it rejects any form of subjugation, dependence, interference or pressure, whether it be economic, political or military." The declaration says that the basic tendency of our times is the aspiration of peoples and countries to achieve and consolidate independence and that this tendency cannot be halted.

In their continuous struggle to preserve world peace and to resolve crises and conflicts justly, the nonalined countries decisively reject the policy of blocs, military alliances and any policy aimed at dividing the world into spheres of domination and influence, the resolution says. Particular stress is laid on active support, comprehensive assistance and solidarity with liberation movements; on the establishment of a new international economic order and on disarmament, the special sesson of the United Nations on these issues being mentioned in this context.

Stressing that the nonalined movement represents two-thirds of the countries and peoples of the world, whose representatives took part in this conference, the declaration says that this is further proof of growing acceptance of the principles, goals and philosophy of nonalinement. The declaration then goes on to individually list the principles and goals of nonalinement: Peace based on peaceful coexistence; independence; sovereignty; territorial integrity; equality; free social development; respect for human rights and freedoms; self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial and foreign domination; ending occupation; struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, all forms of expansionism, foreign domination and hegemony; overcoming the division of the world into antagonistic military-political alliances; withdrawal of foreign military forces; abolition of all foreign military bases; rejection of obsolete doctrines such as spheres of influences and the balance of fear; noninterference; nonintervention; inviolability of legally determined international borders; inadmissability of annexing territories through war or occupation; peaceful solution of disputes; establishment of a new international economic order, and the development of international cooperation on the basis of equality.

A special paragraph of the resolution is devoted to the pressures exerted on the nonalined which are calculated to undermine their unity, thwart their actions and change the character of the nonalined policy as a whole, with the aim of weakening the role of the movement in international relations. The resolution says that the ministers of foreign affairs have categorically confirmed that the correct and efficient methods of replying to such attempts involve the preservation of the authentic character of nonalinement as an independent global factor and the consolidation of solidarity, action unity and cooperation of nonalined countries in consistent application of the basic principles and action programs of this movement. They stress the need to resist any attempt inside or outside the movement aimed at weakening the movement, or diverting it from its basic principles. In this sense, the ministers recommend to heads of state or government that the sixth summit in Havana should discuss means to insure full implementation of these priority tasks.

The declaration points out that holding this ministerial conference in Europe represents further proof of the expansion and increasing influence of the nonalined movement all over the world, within the context of the general process of relaxation of tension, the consolidation of tendencies toward cooperation on the basis of equality and the overcoming of blocs division. Noting this fact, the ministers pointed out in the resolution the need for all European countries to contribute to consolidation of peace and security and to reduction in the gap between the developed and the underdeveloped.

A special chapter of the declaration is devoted to the activities of the nonalined countries following the Colombo conference. It notes the significant result "of comprehensive activity and mutual cooperation inside and outside the United Nations. It lists the meetings of nonalined countries held in that period and their activity in resolving the most important international issues. It notes "the positive and dynamic activity by the nonalined," as well as the postponement of implementation of some jointly adopted decisions. It therefore recommends that heads of state adopt decisions that will further promote mutual cooperation.

The assessment of the present international situation points out the significance of the decisions adopted in Colombo which have been confirmed in practice.

It lists the significant success in the struggle for peace, independence, equality and progress, but also the worsening of the crisis of the existing system of international relations, which is based on inequality, exploitation and on bloc division. It points out that the chief danger of tension is the worsening of relations between the great powers and the extension of the nuclear arms race. Forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, rasism, including Zionism and other forms of foreign domination are also listed among the factors of tension. Particular stress is laid on the role of political and economic emancipation of peoples and countries in improving international relations; it is noted that more intensified efforts exist in support of new democratic relations in the world, based on respect for the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and foreign domination and their right to freely choose their own social and economic system.

The declaration stresses that hotbeds of tension and war have not been eliminated, that new conflicts and crises are being encouraged while the majority of the most important international problems have still not been resolved. In this context, the declaration mentions the Middle East, southern Africa and the aggressive policies of Israel and of the Republic of South Africa.

Particular reference is made to the deterioration of the economic position of developing countries due to some developed countries' unwillingness to contribute to solution of the problems, attempts to impose new forms of dependence also being mentioned. The ministers of foreign affairs voiced their concern about the increasingly open interference in the internal affairs of independent, and, in particular, nonalined countries, in order to exert influence over their sociopolitical development and foreign policy and to restrict their independence. In this context, the foreign ministers mention various forms of interference, including resort to military interventions by special forces and mercenaries, for the particular purpose of undermining the independent development and destabilizing the governments of nonalined countries. "Interference in internal affairs has become one of the basic forms of attack on the nonalined movement and the unity of nonalined countries," the declaration says.

The ministers expressed concern about delay in the detente process, and about the revival of certain phenomena of cold war. The conference supported the lawful right of people under colonial domination and occupation to resort to armed struggle to gain their national liberation and independence.

A special chapter of the declaration is devoted to issues of international security, cooperation and detente. The following aspects are mentioned in this context: the delay in detente, cold war, the arms race, the worsening of the situation in some parts of the world, etc. It goes on to point out the need to put an end to these problems, because they could be a threat to peace and security and to the existence of mankind. Therefore the declaration demands that detente be deepened and expanded to include all spheres of international relations and all parts of the world.

The declaration expresses the determination of the nonalined countries to cooperate and consolidate their solidarity by joint actions, in line with the principles of non-alinement, as well as their determination to seek ways leading to genuine security for all countries, on the basis of the principles of cooperation based on equality.

To this end, nonalined countries wish to cooperate with all peace-loving, freedom-loving, progressive and democratic forces throughout the world and with all countries that aspire to the comprehensive application of the principles of active and peaceful coexistence.

The ministers stress the indestructible faith of their countries in the inexhaustible strength of the policy of nonalinement, which stems from the aspiration of the people for peace, independence, equality, development and social progress and from their determination to live free of all forms of oppression and exploitation, all component parts of the deep positive changes in international relations.

The chapter dealing with consolidation of the solidarity and action unity of the nonalined says that this solidarity and unity have been consolidated through the struggle for implementation of goals and programs adopted at meetings of top statesmen of nonalined countries. "This unity has withstood all pressures because it proceeds from the unanimity of interests and aspirations for establishment of new international relations, based on sovereign equality and free orientation, together with respect for different conditions of development." This document of the nonalined points out the foremost significance of unity "as a prerequisite to implementation of the historic role of the nonalined movement." Therefore, any attempt to wreck the unity and solidarity of the movement, on whatever basis and from any quarter whatsoever, is decisively condemned and rejected. The declaration stresses the need for nonalined countries to work on consolidation of unity, solidarity and cooperation, especially through collective reliance on their own forces.

With reference to disputes among some nonalined countries, the ministers say that they look upon this phenomenon with concern, because if these disputes are not resolved they could endanger the unity of nonalined countries and weaken their ability to act. "Therefore, it is of great importance that all nonalined countries be consistently guided in mutual relations by the principles of nonalinement and by the UN Charter, that their relations be based on strict mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of established legal, international borders, and on noninterference and respect for the right of people to a free national and social development." There is an appeal for all disputes "to be resolved exclusively by peaceful means, by negotiations, mediation, good offices and other measures laid down in the UN Charter," bearing in mind in this regard the interests of the unity and solidarity of the movement as a whole and the need for this to be done free from foreign interference and from pressures, threats and force.

"The conference appeals in particular to the governments of nonalined countries that have disputes among themselves to do everything in their power to achieve a peaceful solution, above all through bilateral contacts." Parallel to this, the declaration expresses the deep conviction that "all nonalined countries can extend aid to parties who are engaged in bilateral conflicts through various forms of good services and through other means" in order to resolve the disputes peacefully, as well as within the framework of regional organizations such as the OAU and, if needed, with UN aid. "They stress the readiness of their governments to act in this direction either individually or collectively." They also express the belief that the nonalined movement can help the parties in dispute prevent their disputes from growing into armed conflicts by preventing foreign interests being drawn into them.

Therefore, the conference discussed the possibility of forming informal ad hoc groups, at the request of the parties in dispute, to extend good services and to speed up the peaceful solution of disputes. The composition of these groups would be determined in line with the concrete situation, the nature of the dispute and the attitudes of the countries involved in the disagreements. At the request of the parties concerned, the coordinating bureau could also work in this direction.

Two-thirds of the declaration, which has about 18,000 words, is devoted to the attitudes and actions by nonalined countries with regard to individual international issues. The point of departure in this respect has been the readiness of nonalined countries to work energetically in the direction of finding solutions to crucial international problems.

The following are mentioned:

The Middle East: It points out the danger of the situation and the possibility of a new war breaking out. Israel is condemned for its stubborn policy of aggression, occupation and expansion. The declaration confirms that the Palestine question is the core of the Middle East problem and it notes that without its solution other problems cannot be resolved. It calls for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territory and the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people on the basis of Resolution No 3236 of the UN General Assembly. It notes that "the hostile attitude of the United States to the rights of the Palestinian people and the complete withdrawal from occupied Palestine and Arab territories" represents an obstacle to lasting peace in the Middle East region. There is concern about Israel's violation of the human rights of the Arab population in the occupied territories.

The ministers severely condemn Israel for its aggression against Lebanon and its armed escalation, as well as for its intention to possess nuclear weapons. Therefore, they appeal to all countries, particularly to the United States, to prevent such a threat to peace and security, as well as to the UN Security Council to warn all countries not to arm Israel and to cease passing on to Israel nuclear equipment and fissionable material.

The Palestine question: This is the core of the Middle East conflict. American policy, which ignores the rights of the Palestinian people and does not recognize the PLO as the only legal representative of that people, is condemned. This part of the resolution also severely condemns Israel and points out the need to strengthen coordination between nonalined countries and the PLO. It stresses the need "to take the necessary measures to have PLO missions accepted in the capitals of nonalined countries as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to provide these missions with all the rights, privileges and the immunity of diplomatic missions." There is a demand for efficient action by the nonaligned to have the agreements and resolutions in existence applied and to force Israel to respect them. The declaration notes that the American policy of "liquidating the Palestine question" and of assisting Israel in implementing its imperialist and racist policy in occupied Palestine, as well as its encouragement of bilateral but partial solutions, is damaging. The ministers believe that the 33d session of the UN General Assembly should work in the direction of convening a special session devoted to the study of the Palestine question with the aim of adopting measures to apply the UN resolution on withdrawal from Palestine and occupied Arab territories. They propose that beginning with this year, 29 November be proclaimed the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Cyprus: The fact that a part of Cyprus' territory "is still under the occupation of foreign military forces" is condemned. Full support for and solidarity with the peoples and the Government of Cyprus is expressed, and the UN resolutions on the Cyprus question so far are endorsed. All countries are called upon to strictly respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonalinement of Cyprus, and a demand is made that foreign interference be stopped and that foreign forces be withdrawn. The ministers stressed the need for negotiations on the basis of the UN resolutions between representatives of the two Cypriot communities without foreign interference. They support the proposal of the president of Cyprus on demilitarization and disarmament in Cyprus.

Africa: The ministers expressed their satisfaction with the results of the recent meeting of the highest statesmen of the OAU in Khartoum. They point out in particular the significance of the determination to apply the joint African strategy in consolidating the nonalined movement. They assess the Khartoum summit as having made a significant contribution to the success of the Belgrade conference. They stress the significance of efforts to apply measures against neocolonialist maneuvers and foreign interventions in Africa and condemn the existence of foreign military bases and the making of deals with non-African forces. Considered to be of particular significance is the rejection of attempts to extend the interests of blocs to Africa, in order to turn it into a battlefield or an arena of the cold war policy. There is particular support for the decision of African countries to be responsible themselves for Africa's defense and security. This was also manifested during the discussion of the possibility of setting up inter-African forces within the framework of the OAU.

The section on Africa places strong emphasis on the danger resulting from the policy of aggression, racism, apartheid and reign of terror in southern Africa and demands that economic, military and nuclear cooperation with racist regimes be stopped. It also proposes that the Security Council be convened soon, with the aim of establishing an oil embargo against the racist South African regime.

Southern Africa: The declaration notes that the situation in southern Africa is marked by increased combat readiness and preparedness of people fighting in that part of the continent. It also notes that the degree of oppression and brutality against the native population is increasing. The ministers of the nonaligned countries support the attitude of the international community, which condemns apartheid not merely as a crime against humanity but as a threat to peace and international security. Economic, military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa by some countries--particularly by France, Britain, the United States, the FRG, Israel and Japan--through their collusion with the racist South African regime, is condemned. The ministers appeal to all members of the international community to support and aid Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique in connection with the great flow of refugees from southern Africa. Bantustanization is condemned and the attitudes contained in the resolution on apartheid in sports adopted at the fifth summit in Colombo is confirmed.

Namibia: The ministers fully support the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to independence, condemning the illegal occupation of this African territory by South Africa. They welcome the decision of the UN Security Council, adopted at its recent session, concerning practical measures to be taken to implement Namibia's independence in line with Resolution No 385.

The ministers confirmed that Walvis Bay represents an integral part of Namibia, and they irrevocably condemned South Africa's attempt to annex it.

Zimbabwe: The conference confirmed the decision of the OAU summit in Khartoum rejecting and fully condemning the so-called internal solution in Southern Rhodesia. It expressed support for the will of the majority, represented by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, and called upon the international community to contribute to the liquidation of the regime in Southern Rhodesia and to make it possible for the Patriotic Front to insure the transmission of power to the people of Zimbabwe.

Western Sahara: The ministers supported in its entirety the resolution of the OAU summit in Khartoum on this question expressing the fervent hope that the ad hoc committee appointed at that summit would find a just and peaceful solution to the question of Western Sahara within the framework of the UN Charter, the decisions of the nonalined movement and the charter and resolutions of the OAU.

Latin America: The ministers stress the solidarity of the nonalined movement with the struggle of the people of Latin America who have not yet achieved full emancipation. There is full support for the efforts of the states of that region aimed at consolidating and defending their sovereignty and at utilizing their own wealth and natural resources. Therefore, the ministers condemn any form of foreign pressure aimed against the economic and social development of Latin American countries, and they express the conviction that nonalinement on that continent will continue to be consolidated.

Eastern Timor: The ministers confirm the right of the people of Eastern Timor to self-determination, by proceeding from the decisions of the fifth conference in Colombo and in line with UN General Assembly Resolution No (?1514).

Non-self-governing territories: The right to self-determination and independence of all remaining territories which are not self-governed has been confirmed.

Korea: The conference expresses concern about Korea's division, despite the desire of the Korean people for peaceful unification. The declaration says that this creates a tense situation which represents a potential threat to peace. The ministers welcome the attitude and the desire of the Korean people to achieve independent and peaceful unification of the country without foreign interference, by adhering to the three principles--independence, peaceful unification and national unity--which are established in the joint communique of the north and south of 4 July 1972. There is an appeal to all countries to respect the desire of the Korean people for peaceful unification and the hope is expressed that fulfillment of this desire will be accompanied by withdrawal of all foreign troops, dissolution of the "UN command," removal of all foreign military bases and other installations in South Korea and the placement of the truce agreement by an agreement on lasting peace that will take into consideration the interests of the entire Korean people and their free will.

The Indian Ocean: The ministers confirm the adherence of the nonalined countries to the declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace adopted by the General Assembly in 1971. The ministers of the nonalined countries see the transformation of this region into a zone of peace as necessary to the protection of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states along its coast. The ministers condemn the establishment, maintainance and expansion of foreign military bases and installations in the Indian Ocean region, because this represents a direct threat to the states in that part of the world.

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe: The declaration welcomes efforts of European states to normalize their relations and consolidate the foundations of equitable cooperation, to overcome division into blocs and military treaties, as well as to expand detente by implementing the decisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The ministers also stressed that there can be no lasting normalization of circumstances in Europe if detente is not extended to all regions, and they therefore stress in this context the particular interdependence of the problems of security in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East. The significance of the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is also mentioned in this context.

Mediterranean: The ministers express concern about the increased tension in the Mediterranean area, as a result of unresolved crises and the accelerated buildup of arms and foreign military forces. They also recall the attitude of the Colombo conference on turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Disarmament: The conference assessed the results of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament by stressing that that session had gained the attention of international public opinion and thus reflected the wish of the entire international community for broad action through the United Nations, aimed at halting the arms race and setting in motion the process of genuine disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. The decision on the principle by which all countries should participate in disarmament negotiations is assessed as significant.

Nuclear energy: The exceptional importance of cooperation between nonalined and other developing countries in the sphere of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, particularly for development purposes, is stressed. The declaration expresses regret over the unacceptable monopolist policy of nuclear countries and demands that conditions be created for the unhindered transfer of nuclear technology.

The need to respect the principles of free access to nuclear technology and nondiscrimination, as well as the right of every country to develop programs for utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in line with the needs of its economic and social development is also stressed. The nonalined countries, the ministers concluded, should formulate and adopt programs of future joint action at the United Nations and other international conferences on peacsful uses of nuclear energy.

Human rights: For the first time, the complex issue of human rights has found a place in a document of the nonalined countries. The ministers of nonalined countries stress the significance of the initiative of nonalined and other states at the last session of the General Assembly for working out an integrated and all-embracing approach to human rights, as a question of great significance for insuring the dignity of the individual human and for peace, security and cooperation. They stress that the question of human rights cannot be separated from the national, economic and social context, that the freedom of the individual is inseparable from the rights of people, and that human rights and the fundamental rights of the individual and of people are inalienable. This, the declaration says, represents an integral part of the struggle to change and democratize international relations as a whole. Therefore, human rights should not be used as a political instrument by great powers in the confrontation of social systems or to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The ministers stress the need for strict respect for the rights of ethnic and religious minorities, rights which must be particularly protected from genocide and from any other kind of violation of fundamental human rights. The protection of human rights should also refer, without discrimination, to people who "for economic or social reasons live and work in other countries" (migrant workers).

The United Nations: As expected, the declaration devotes much space to the United Nations because it represents a forum where all of the fundamental issues of mankind are discussed--discussions in which the nonalined play an exceptionally great role. The declaration stresses in particular the importance of the United Nations in implementing the global role of the nonalined countries and the need to transform the world organisation into an even more efficient instrument for safeguarding peace and security and for promoting international cooperation on the basis of equality.

Information: The declaration also devotes considerable space to this significant aspect of cooperation among the nonalined. The declaration of the Belgrade ministerial conference stresses that the new international order in the sphere of information represents an important component of the struggle of the nonalined and other developing countries to establish new international relations in general. The declaration welcomes the conclusions of the meetings of the nonalined on this subject and welcomes the success of the first conference of radio broadcasting organizations of nonalined countries held in Sarajevo last year, as well as the reports on the successful work of the pool of nonalined countries' news agencies. There is also praise for the recommendations made by the coordinating bureau in Havana on the establishment of a nonalined countries documentation center in Colombo.

The conference confirmed that the sixth summit of the nonalined will be held in Havana from 3 to 7 September next year. It recommends that in Havana all heads of state or government accept Iraq's offer to host the seventh summit conference in Baghdad in 1982.

In connection with preparations for the summit in Havana, the Belgrade conference decided that the preparatory committee at the ambassadorial level will be held on 28 and 29 August and the conference of foreign affairs ministers from 30 August to 1 September next year in Cuba's capital.

In the meantime, in the next 12 months, the coordinating bureau in New York will function as the preparatory committee for the sixth summit and is empowered to work out the proposed agenda for the summit in Havana. It is the duty of the coordinating bureau to play this role in line with the decision of the fifth summit on its composition and mandate and with the decision of the ministerial conference in Belgrade, and in close cooperation with Cuba as the host of the next summit and with Sri Lanka as the coordinator of the activities of the nonalined between Colombo and Havana.

In the next stage of preparations for the sixth summit, as the decision of the ministerial conference in Belgrade stresses in particular, the coordinating bureau will, in its capacity as the preparatory committee for the sixth summit, be open to the participation of all nonalined countries.

Nonalined Conference Ends

LD301250Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, chairman of the ministerial conference on nonalined countries and federal secretary for foreign affairs, declared the gathering closed at 1320 (1220 GMT). About 800 delegates representing over 100 countries which are full members of the movement of the nonalined, as well as observers and guests greeted with thunderous applause the successful close to 6-day negotiations, the results of which are contained in the adopted declaration and action committee.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BELGRADE

LD291805Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, said today that the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade would provide the nonalined movement with new strength, and he thanked President Tito for the contribution he was making to the development of this movement. Rodriguez was speaking at a press conference at the international press center in Belgrade. Asked about criticism of Cuban policy in Africa, Rodriguez said that those attacks "come from a minority" and he expressed the conviction that the sixth summit of the nonalined in Havana next year would represent "a step forward in strengthening the nonalined movement." He said that Havana would extend hospitality to representatives of all nonalined countries.

The Cuban vice president said that Cuba supports the attitude of the nonalined movement about the need to overcome the division of the world into blocs, but he was opposed to the thesis about equating NATO and the Warsaw Pact. He said that the "basic enemies have been clearly established," and they are imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and other forms of subjugation of peoples. In his talks with journalists about the term hegemonism, Vice President Rodriguez said that Cuba was against political and economic hegemony and against imposing decisions on other countries by military, political or economic forms of domination. He said that Cuba opposes "any influence or hegemony by great powers toward medium-sized and small countries anywhere in the world."

Rodriguez spoke in detail about Cuban support for Ethiopia and in this context recalled that Cuba helped the Eritrean liberation movement when they were fighting against the feudal monarchy, but broke off this aid when revolutionary changes took place in Ethiopia. He considered that the Eritrean problem should be solved through political negotiations on the basis of the principle of respect for the territorial integrity of Ethiopia. "We are not saying who is and who is not wrong," Rodriguez said, but he resolutely denied rumors that Cuba was taking part in the conflict over Eritrea.

Rodriguez said that in Havana it would be necessary to invest particular efforts to remove the conflicts between the nonalined. Cuba sees nonalinement as an independent force, Rodriguez said, and added that socialism "is going in the same direction" as the nonalined movement. In his view the propaganda put out by the imperialists that Cuba wants to "turn the movement of nonalined countries into a hanger-on of the socialist countries--or more precisely, the Soviet Union"--was untrue. However, Rodriguez said, nonalinement and socialism are "natural allies," though it is not a case of someone being the reserve of someone else. Assessing the ministerial conference in Belgrade, Rodriguez said that he had gained the impression from the press of certain countries that Belgrade would, as though in some scenario, be a place of confrontation. "We have not given them that satisfaction, it has been a dialogue," Rodriguez said. Obviously, he said, some journalists are interested in division and not in what unites the nonalined. Rodriguez assessed the talks which he had with high-ranking Yugoslav leaders as positive and useful.

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